FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'ARAFAT RECEIVES SOVIET AAPSO OFFICIAL 19 JUNE

NC191733 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar this afternoon received Comrades Kamil Yasin, head of the Soviet [as heard] Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization [AAPSO] committee; Anatoliy Sofronov, deputy leader of the committee; Vladimir (Maximov), deputy leader of the Foreign Relations Committee in the Soviet Writers Union; and 'Abd ar-Ruhman al-Khamisi, member of the General Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress.

During the meeting Comrade Sofronov presented Brother Abu 'Ammar the Soviet partisans World War II anti-Nazi medal, as an expression of the Soviet people's appreciation of Brother Abu 'Ammar, symbol of the Palestinian struggle, as a struggler against imperialism and Zionism.

The delegation thanked Brother Abu 'Ammar for the Palestinian revolution's attendance at the festival that will be held in Beirut next week to celebrate the award to struggler writer 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Khamisi of the Lenin Peace Prize.

QADDUMI MEETS WITH HABIB CHATTI IN GENEVA

NC190745 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf, head of the PLO Political Department, met in Geneva last night with Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization. The meeting dealt with the role of the Islamic states group during the UN General Assembly session on Palestine to be held on 22 July.

VOP COMMENTS ON KING HUSAYN'S VISIT TO U.S.

NC191836 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1635 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The declared results of King Husayn's visit to Washington were characterized, observers say, by vagueness or a tendency to use general terms and protocol clauses that can have several interpretations. However, what draws attention in the joint statements made by King Husayn and President Carter is what was understood--that Jordan's participation in the negotiations will be possible at the appropriate time and within a larger context.

Political observers paused long to ponder this clause, asking the following questions: What negotiations are concerned? Are they the current negotiations, or another kind of negotiations that might take place in the future? What is meant by a larger formula? Is it the Camp David formula, with Jordan added, or is it a different formula, as for instance, Geneva or the United Nations? Also what is meant by the appropriate time? Is it the time when the conditions for wider participation mature, that is, after the Camp David parties realize their dream of liquidating the Arab opposition? Or is it when they obtain even a limited cover that would enable others to join these negotiations?

These questions lead to this general question: What is the extent of the effect on the Palestinian issue of the new U.S.-Jordanian atmosphere? This big question branches out to several specific questions: The way that can be more easily adopted is that stated by Carter; that agreement was reached on the basis that the Palestinians will have a vote in determining their future. This is a feeble formula. Or do the Palestinians have the right to completely determine their future? This is a stronger formula.

King Husayn's visit to Washington has raised several questions. This is natural in view of the timing of the visit and the general statements released. The final verdict on the real results of the visit is contingent on the future, which will reveal indications of tangible political developments. President Carter and King Husayn referred to these developments in their statements on the importance of continuing bilateral dialogue. However, we can affirm one decisive point: that the political equation for peace in the area has emphasized the Palestinian factor, represented by the PLO and its just national aims, at the Arab and international levels. We do not think that it is possible to write this equation with other factors.

FATAH CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO MEET IN DAMASCUS 21 JUNE

JN191422 Doha QNA in Arabic 1345 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Damascus, 19 June--The Fatah movement's new Central Committee will hold its first meeting in Damascus on Saturday. This was stated today to the QNA correspondent in Damascus by a responsible source in the movement. The source added that during its first meeting, the Central Committee will discuss issues related to the distribution of leadership tasks among the new members. It will also elect 3 new complementary members to the movement and 12 complementary members to the Revolutionary Council, in accordance with the bylaws.

On the other hand, the same source said that the Fatah movement has decided to dispatch some of its representatives during the next few days to some Arab and Gulf states to brief their leaders on the resolutions of the recent Fatah summit congress as well as to hold consultations on the current Arab situation in the region and on the subjects to be discussed by the Palestine National Council, which is scheduled to meet in Damascus at the end of August.

KUWAIT

PAPER NOTES EFFORTS TO PRESS USSR TO RECEIVE HABIB CHATTI

LD181617 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 17 Jun 80 p 15

[AS-SIYASAH diplomatic editor report: "The Islamic Congress: Arab Pressures on Moscow To Receive Habib Chatti and To Open Dialogue With Islamic World on Afghanistan"]

[Excerpts] AS-SIYASAH has learned that rapid contacts took place during the past few days among a number of Islamic countries with a view to deliberating on the next step that should be taken after the recent Soviet decision not to receive Islamic Conference Organization Secretary General Habib Chatti who has been authorized by the eleventh Islamic foreign ministers' conference to act to resolve the Afghan issue.

AS-SIYASAH has also learned that the Islamic states' consensus at present is to call on the tripartite committee, which has been formed in the Islamabad conference (and which comprises Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti and the foreign ministers of Pakistan and Iran), to continue its efforts to hold official contacts with the Soviet Union and to discuss directly the specific questions of pressing for Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan and the restoration of legitimate normalcy to this Islamic country. The consensus during the recent contacts has been that the reservations expressed by certain Soviet information media regarding the visit which Chatti is supposed to make to Moscow might not represent the official Soviet stand. Therefore, the tripartite committee must continue its efforts to discuss this subject directly with the Soviets. The consensus has also been that a number of Arab and Islamic states should exert special pressure on Moscow to receive Habib Chatti and to open a dialogue on this issue [the Afghan issue] which the Islamic world regards as being vital and as important as any other issue.

AS-SIYASAH has learned that this subject will be raised with some Arab states which have close relations with the Soviets so that these states will put this matter before the Soviets as an extremely important subject that effects the Soviets' strategic relations with the Arab and Islamic world. A number of Arab and Islamic states have the conviction that the exertion of pressure on the Soviets in this direction and the crystallization of the subject in a specific manner will reflect the amount of the Arab and Islamic states' insistence on making their independent political decisions, on having their national sovereignty respected and on breaking free from the circle of the big international games.

The latest political contacts among a number of Islamic states indicate that the flexibility of action with which the tripartite committee has been endowed, should be accompanied by efforts by the [Islamic Conference] member-states, whether separately or collectively, to exert direct pressure on the Soviet Union to open a dialogue.

Meanwhile, the Islamic Conference cultural and economic committees are now continuing the implementation of the resolutions that have been issued by the Islamabad conference and that aim at crystallizing the cultural identity of the Islamic world and at formulating a new world economic system.

U.S.-EGYPTIAN MILITARY COOPERATION INTENDED AS 'DIVERSION'

LD191327 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 17 Jun 80 pp 1, 19

[Editorial: "The U.S.-Egyptian Normalization"]

[Excerpts] The U.S.-Egyptian announcement on conducting joint military maneuvers in the Gulf can only mean that Egypt is not content with normalization of relations with Israel but is also working to turn the Arab area into a base belonging to the United States and part of its military strategy.

It is evident, therefore, that the Egyptian-Israeli peace was a step on the road leading to domination of the area, the price which the Egyptian regime is paying for its involvement in the Camp David deal.

Moreover, Washington wants to make sure that the Egyptian regime, after defecting from the Arab ranks and even going further than that, is now assuming its assigned role as an Arab spearhead moving in order to threaten the Jamahiriyah, on one hand, and the oil sources in the Peninsula and the Gulf, on the other.

All this is, of course, intended to divert the Arabs' attention from their national cause and to preoccupy them with other problems. Some Arabs might, unfortunately, willingly or unwillingly, fall for this policy which ultimately would lead to some sort of unexpected situation in which dealing with the Egyptian regime becomes a matter of course. One example of such situation would be the Egyptian regime resuming its war against Al-Jamahiriyah as the declaration of the state of emergency on the Egyptian borders yesterday indicates.

IRAQ TO CLOSE BORDER DURING NATIONAL COUNCIL ELECTIONS

LD191336 Kuwait in Arabic 1300 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Kuwait--Kuwaiti Interior Ministry officials said today that Iraqi authorities that they have decided to close the Kuwaiti-Iraqi borders from today until Saturday because of the Iraqi National Council elections. They added that only Iraqi nationals will be allowed to enter Iraq through the Kuwaiti-Iraqi frontier post at Al-'Abdali. The National Council elections will take place in Iraq tomorrow and will end on Saturday.

SAUDI ARABIA

USSR OPPOSES MUSLIM MOVES TO SOLVE AFGHAN ISSUE

LD191518 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Soviet Union's opposition to Muslim or international efforts seeking to bring about a peaceful solution to the Afghan problem clearly indicates that the continuation of this course is one of the factors contributing to the aggravation of tension and dangers, the victims of whom are the peaceful nations.

By following up the Muslim efforts through the ministerial committee--which has the tasks of laying down the bases which ensure the withdrawal of the Soviets from Afghanistan, leaving the Afghan people to determine its fate in complete freedom--one can clearly see the acts of procrastination and underhanded dealings to which the Kremlin rulers resort aimed at impeding the efforts of this committee which represents the unanimous Muslim rejection of the method by which the Soviets deal with the Muslim nations.

While the good intentions of the Muslim nation are behind the efforts being exerted to find a peaceful solution to the Afghan problem, the fact remains that it is necessary that the Soviets stop trifling with the fate of the Afghan people--a fate which has been determined since the Islamic conquest of Afghanistar, which links this state with the Islamic faith and which in turn gives it strength to confront the heretical communist march which seeks to swallow the Afghan territory.

There is no doubt that the obvious contradiction between the Islamic faith and international communism--the latter being an ideology which seeks to destroy human values and principles--lies behind the rancor which communism harbor against Muslim countries, and also communism's constant efforts to obstruct the Muslim march at international level.

The principles on which bases the Muslim ministerial committee acts are clear and cannot accept the dispute which the Soviets are trying to raise so as to gain time to perfect their domination of Afghan territory. The Soviets and the ruling regime in Kabul are trying, under false pretences, to (?polarize) the Muslim effort and obtain a recognition of the status quo in Afghanistan so that the Soviet occupation could continue and so that the massacres, whose victims are the Muslim Afghan people, would continue.

The departure of the Soviets from peaceful concepts of resolving the Afghan problem is confirmed by the results of the Soviet-French talks. The same is expected from the coming meeting between West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and the Kremlin rulers. This is because the Soviets condition their withdrawal from Afghanistan to there being no external interference in Afghanistan. They are distorting facts to gain time in the interest of the ruling communist regime in Kabul.

The world is aware of the truth concerning the presence of foreign forces in Afghanistan, in fact the presence of the Red Army, which is firmly resisted by the groups of Afghan mojahedin with their modest arms and deep belief in the Muslim faith. The rash communist fantasy is an attempt to place the Afghan territory at the altar of the conflict between East and West so as to repeat the tragedies which Vietnam and Korea experienced after communism was able to infiltrate among the peaceful nations. Thus, the attitudes which hinder and obstruct any Muslim or international efforts to realize the desire for peace by the withdrawal of the Soviets from Afghanistan are exposed.

International communism and its agents must be aware that the Afghan battle is a battle of principles and is a struggle between good and evil, because, by supporting the demands of the Afghan people to be left to determine their own fate and to lift the shackles which the occupation forces have imposed on them, the Muslim world is expressing its intentions to move in the direction of a peaceful solution to this problem. But this does not mean giving the Soviets a free hand in territories which reject the gates of Afghanistan wide open for domination by communism, and as long as this regime remains an ally of the heretic forces which incessantly declare their defiance of the Muslim faith. What is happening in Afghanistan at the hands of Soviet communism does not concern Afghanistan alone, but also concerns the entire Muslim world. This demands adherence to the basic principles according to which political mediations take place. Accepting a peaceful solution for the Afghan problem does not mean the recognition of something which the Afghan people do not accept. Primarily, it means the unconditional withdrawal of the Soviets from Afghanistan so that the climate becomes suitable for the return of Afghanistan to what it was--a Muslim state which is not aligned to any power.

UAE

YAR, KENYAN ENVOYS ARRIVE IN ABU DHABI WITH MESSAGES

JN180913 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0830 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 18 June--Muhammad 'Abd ar-Rahman ar-Ruba'i, member of the Consultative Council and of the constituent People's Assembly in the Yemen Arab Republic, arrived in Abu Dhabi this morning. The Yemeni envoy will deliver a message from YAR President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan. The message deals with bilateral relations and issues of joint interest.

Presidential Meetings

JN191051 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1030 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 19 June--UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan received a verbal message today from YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih on the promotion of bilateral relations and issues of common concern. The message was conveyed by Muhammad 'Abd ar-Rahman ar-Ruba'i, member of the YAR Consultative Council and the constituent People's Assembly, during his meeting with Shaykh Surur ibn Muhammad, head of Shaykh Zayid's office.

His highness also received a message from Kenyan President Daniel Teroitich, Arap Moi, which deals with bilateral relations and Arab-African cooperation. The message was conveyed by K.N. Biwott, Kenyan minister of state for the president's office, during his meeting today with Shaykh Suru ibn Muhammad.

COMORON DELEGATION DEPARTS AFTER 2-DAY VISIT

JN191057 Doha QNA in Arabic 0945 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 19 June--The Comoron delegation led by Sa'id Ahmad Shaykh, secretary of the presidency, left Abu Dhabi this morning after a 2-day visit to the UAE. The delegation conveyed a message from Comoron President Ahmed Abdallah to UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al-Nuhayyan on bilateral relations and issues of common interest.

PDRY

CABINET, SUPREME PEOPLE'S COUNCIL HOLD JOINT MEETING

LD182050 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, last night chaired a joint meeting of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and the Council of Ministers, at the beginning of which a report was presented to the participants in the visit of Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his delegation to the northern part of the homeland, his meeting with the brother officials in San'a' led by Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, and the results of the visit in political, economic, cultural, information and educational terms.

The Presidium and Council of Ministers approved the two agreements signed by the two parts of the homeland on the establishment of two Yemeni companies for land and sea transportation; an agreement on cultural, information and educational coordination; an agreement on freedom of movement between the two parts; an agreement on tourism; and the minutes of the meetings on banking, oil, minerals and (?planning).

During the joint meeting of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and Council of Ministers, Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad emphasized that his visit and that of his delegation to the northern part of the homeland, his meeting with officials headed by Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and the results of the meeting showed that an advanced stage has been reached in the efforts to unify the two parts and that further meetings and increased coordination would bring about further progress toward restoring Yemeni unity--the noble aim of our Yemeni masses.

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and Council of Ministers also approved a number of proposals regarding the award of decorations; the appointment of a permanent and plenipotentiary ambassador to the UN office in Geneva; and agreements on development loans with the international development association for a water supply project for greater Aden and for oil exploration.

A loan agreement between Democratic Yemen and the GDR was also approved.

The Council of Ministers then continued its regular meeting and discussed the items its agenda.

PDRY TO IMPROVE RELATIONS WITH SAUDI ARABIA, IRAQ, OMAN

JN191020 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0930 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Dubai, 19 June--A south Yemeni official has stated that the visit of chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, which is expected to take place in June, affirms his country's wish to establish good relations with Saudi Arabia. In an interview with the UAE newspaper AL-BAYAN, published today, PDRY Tourism and Culture Minister Mahmud Najashi said that contacts will soon be held between Aden and Baghdad on normalizing relations.

Najashi expressed his country's readiness to improve relations with Oman, welcoming Arab mediation in this respect. He hinted, however, at the existence of obstacles that hinder these efforts. Najashi called for unification of Arab efforts to confront the Camp David accords. He affirmed that Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's visit to San'a' last week constituted a step forward in the process of unifying the two parts of Yemen.

YAR

PRESIDENT SALIH RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR 17 JUNE

JN171731 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] At 1200 today brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, received Soviet Ambassador in San'a' Vasili Kornev. The discussion during this meeting dealt with the relations between the two countries.

AS-SADAT ADDRESSES NDP LEADERSHIP IN ALEXANDRIA

NC191706 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Excerpts] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat met this morning with the National Democratic Party [NDP] leaderships of Alexandria, Al-Buhayrah and Matruh governorates at the NDP headquarters in Alexandria.

At the meeting President as-Sadat spoke about the concern of the state, government and people over food security. He said: The state and the NDP must direct all their efforts to lift the suffering of the masses of the people by controlling prices and by insuring availability of goods to the citizens, who deserve support.

President as-Sadat praised Austria's role in contributing fodder and meat to Egypt. He said that Austrian Chancellor Kreisky will visit Egypt at the end of June.

President as-Sadat said a sound exercise of democracy means raising the standard of living of the people and insuring welfare for every man and woman in Egypt.

President as-Sadat then spoke of the role of press as a fourth estate. Comparing the status of the press before and after the July revolution, President as-Sadat said: There was an erroneous concept that the president's aim was to dissolve the journalists association and reintroduce registration lists. He pointed out that this was not the aim. The main aim was and still is to benefit from our deep and long experience before and after the 1952 July revolution as long as we are enacting our new press law based on the authority of the press. In building this law we must avoid all the negative aspects of the press which we have encountered in our past experience and guarantee that the press faces up to its responsibilities toward the interests of the masses and the values of the society. Everyone working in the press must by loyal to Egypt and not to any other party. The higher press council will take care of this by insuring the application of the press ethics code. Journalists must be insured all guarantees and similar immunities, even the guarantee for judges, provided that they are honest journalists. In view of the importance of the press in shaping public opinion and the importance of political parties in crystallizing public issues, President as-Sadat directed that the opinion of the masses of the people be the basic opinion of those who assume responsibility for the press. This means that the name of anyone nominated to the post of chief editor or of anyone allowed to form a political party must be announced to the public.

President as-Sadat then spoke about foreign policy. He explained the purpose of the declaration of emergency on Egypt's western border. He stressed that it is merely a preventive measure for a limited period of time now that martial law in Egypt has been abolished for good.

Speaking on Egypt's relations with the United States, President as-Sadat said: Washington is standing by Egypt with all honesty and honor. For this reason Egypt must stand by the United States with all honest and honor. Egypt will grant the United States all facilities to help any Arab or Islamic country or to attempt to rescue the U.S. hostages in Tehran.

Further Details

NC191247 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1035 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Alexandria, 19 June--This morning, President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat met with the National Democratic Party [NDP] leadership in Alexandria, Al-Buhayrah and Matruh governorates.

The meeting, which was held at the party headquarters in Alexandria, was attended by Vice President and NDP Secretary General Muhammad Husni Mubarak, People's Assembly Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib, deputy Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, the deputy prime ministers as well as the ministers and members of the People's Assembly in the three governorates.

President as-Sadat arrived at the party headquarters at 1100. He was welcomed by Muhammad Husni Mubarak, NDP Secretary in Alexandria Dr Muhammad 'Amri 'Uqayl and Alexandria Governor Dr Na'im Abu Talib.

As-Sadat Letter to NDP Members

NC200757 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 20 Jun 80

[From the press review]

[Text] On President as-Sadat's letter, which was distributed to the National Democratic Party members prior to his meeting with the party members yesterday, the newspaper AL-AHRAM explains that this letter contains his views about the methods for building sound democracy, the people's desire for peace, social peace, socialist democracy, science and faith, constitutional legitimacy and Egypt's Arab affiliation. The letter also deals with the autonomy negotiations, the contacts with the United States on this subject and the current Arab situation.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER DELIVERS GOVERNMENT POLICY STATEMENT

NC141310 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0934 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Government policy statement delivered in the People's Assembly in Cairo by Deputy Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din--live]

[Excerpts] Mr Speaker, honorable assembly members: The foreign policy of the Arab Republic of Egypt actually does not require much explanation. It is a firm and clear policy which the president has continuously explained and outlined to you and to the masses of our people in Egypt and in all parts of the Arab nation.

The solid and firm basis on which our foreign policy is founded is inspired by the interests of our homeland and its national security and the noble values of our Egyptian Arab people. Throughout the years these values have always made Egypt a force for good and a support for right and justice.

From this clear and firm basis we pursue the clear and firm aims of our foreign policy, which can be summed up in the following:

1. Achieving peace for the Egyptian people and for the peoples of our Arab nations and contributing to the establishment of peace in the whole world.

2. The establishment of just and balanced international relations in the political and economic spheres.

3. Solidarity with the Arab peoples of the basis of the reality of the unity of aim and unity of fate.

4. Islamic solidarity to exalt the true word of God and out of the belief that Islam is a force for good and progress.

5. Solidarity with the African Continent, with which we are linked geographically and historically by the closest ties.

6. Solidarity with the peoples of the Third World, who share with us the hopes just as they have shared with us the pains and who have suffered like us from domination and exploitation.

7. Belief in the policy of nonalignment and work to bolster this policy, after Egypt has played a pioneering role in crystalizing its philosophy and its concepts.

8. Supporting the UN's principles and charter, which have embodied, and continue to embody, the hopes of humanity in establishing a world dominated by peace, justice and prosperity within the framework of relations based on equality, noninterference and respect of international legality.

9. Reinforcing the independence of the Egyptian will and supporting all states which desire to end all sorts of domination and subserviency.

10. Cooperation with all the countries of the world that are ready to cooperate with us on the bases and principles of our foreign policy under the principles of equality, just peace, and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states.

Mr Speaker, honorable members, before moving from the generalities to the particulars, I would like to discuss the ideal method for realizing the aims I spoke about.

Egypt, which has struggled and fought for these noble aims in its foreign policy with honor and strength on the battlefields--which witnessed the courage and bravery of our sons--and in the international circles and all arenas of political and diplomatic action, is aware that there are various means and ways of struggle, that each method has its time and that the method of the modern age is that of dialogue on the basis of firm adherence to principles. The dialogue is thus the method of the strong who are confident of themselves and who follow this method without any complexes, apprehensions or fears.

The president's historic initiative of visiting Jerusalem in November 1977 has proved the efficacy of this method. Through his deep penetration and insight, and on the basis of the great Ramadan achievements, he considered that it was time for a confrontation through dialogue. Backed by Egypt, the president marched along this road, overcoming the difficulties and obstacles raised not only by the other side but, regrettably, also by some who stand with us in the same trench and by those whose rights we are struggling to retrieve. Through our firm faith, strength of will and our determination not to deviate from the course we charted for ourselves until we achieve the just aims we set for ourselves, the two Camp David agreements were signed in September 1978. In these two agreements, Israel upholds the following:

1. The withdrawal from all the occupied territories on the basis that its agreement to withdraw fully from Sinai to the international borders is a principle which applies to the treaties that Israel will conclude with the other Arab states.

2. The affirmation that the withdrawal includes the armed forces as well as the settlements, which were set up in contravention of international law.

3. The assertion of the rights of the Palestinian people and the definition of the way of fully achieving those rights after an interim period during which the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza sector would run their own affairs after the withdrawal of the Israeli forces and the stationing of some of them in specified positions.

4. The assertion of the need to provide security for all parties.

Mr Speaker, honorable members, these main principles were established for the first time in the two Camp David agreements, which thus surpassed Resolution 242 to further specify and clarify it. As far as Egypt is concerned, these principles were embodied in the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty which is being implemented most accurately. This has led to the liberation of 80 percent of Sinai and to laying down the arrangements for completing the withdrawal to the international borders on the scheduled date.

The autonomy negotiations began in accordance with the Camp David agreements. I do not have to explain to you how difficult these negotiations have been. You have followed them and the government is always eager to inform you about those developments. During these negotiations, the Israeli Government tried to back down on its pledges, or it tried at least to influence the results of the negotiations by various methods and means. Egypt has always been quick to expose and reject these attempts and to emphasize the need to adhere to the text and spirit of the two Camp David agreements. Through Egypt's method of negotiations, we were always able to win over increasing sectors, not only of the world public, but also inside Israeli itself, where new forces have emerged advocating that the Israeli Government must abandon its contradictory stands on the two Camp David agreements.

We hoped Irsael would understand the significance of these facts and developments and we would be able to establish full autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza sector before 26 May 1980, as was previously agreed--an autonomy which would exercise its executive, legislative and judicial jurisdictions. However, the Israeli Government adopted stands on Jerusalem, the policy of settlement and the repressive and intimidation operations against the Palestinian people which created an atmosphere that not only made it impossible to reach an agreement on schedule, but also compelled Egypt to temporarily suspend the negotiations until Israel adopt measures that would help to create a climate conducive to their resumption and would provide opportunity for their success. We expressed this Egyptian position during the important discussions which the vice president held in Washington with the United States which, in its capabity as a full partner, has a positive and constructive role in all the peace efforts. The United States continues to be eager to perform this role out of its conviction that it is necessary to move quickly toward a comprehensive and just peace in order to spare the regions the dangers created by the ambitions surrounding it.

On the basis of a new U.S. initiative, based on a message from President Carter to the president and on a statement by the U.S. secretary of state on Monday 9 June 1980, it was agreed to hold a meeting among the three parties and to start a new round of exchanging views on the reasons which obstructed the negotiations in the past and to agree on bases and means to remove these reasons so that a new page in the negotiations would start. It is hoped that these negotiations would achieve for the parties concerned, in accordance with the two Camp David agreements, and for the Palestinian people in particular, the aims stipulated in the provisions of these two agreements which affirm the national rights of the Palestinian people and the need to achieve true and full autonomy.

The work for just and comprehensive peace is not the monopoly of anyone. If Egypt has assumed a pioneering role and shouldered the responsibility alone until now, it was because the other forces which are able to contribute have been unable to choose or, because of their special circumstances, have been unable to participate in the establishment of peace. However, we welcome anyone who joins our march to achieve the hopes and noble aims of the Arab nation.

Whether they join us today or not, Egypt will continue, with courage and persistence, until the sun of just and comprehensive peace rises over the whole area, insuring the rights and security of all the peoples of the area without exception.

Mr Speaker, honorable members, the second principle of our foreign policy is to deepen the solidarity among the Arab peoples and to maintain and protect this solidarity from attempts to disturb it by some of the regimes which have isolated themselves from the conscience of their nation.

The working paper, which the president presented to Egypt, and the new Arab reality show the extent of our care for this solidarity. Egypt has had a major role in drawing up the ideological and practical bases of this solidarity through its contributions to the processes of liberation, development and the underlining of the independent Arab identity in all parts of the Arab homeland, without exception. Egypt will remain the shield which protects the great Arab homeland. It will remain the refuge, hope, and support for all the peoples of our nation who look for progress and development. In this, Egypt is not doing anybody a favor. It is doing this out of its profound belief in the unity of purpose and fate. This faith is not based on slogans or outbiddings. These are the facts of ancient and modern history.

From this belief came the idea of establishing the league of Arab and Islamic peoples, which aims at deepening the solidarity among the peoples and overcoming all disputes among the regimes, which are transient by nature.

Islamic solidarity is Egypt's choice and fate in its capacity as the most ancient and important Islamic center in the world. Its holy Al-Azhar and the pioneering and creative role which it has assumed and continues to assume in bringing out the bright aspect of Islam--as God wanted it to be--testifies to this.

If there are attempts to harm Islam, not only from the enemies of Islam but regrettably from some of its sons, Egypt is able, through serious work and good example, to resist these attempts, which, God willing, will act as a boomerang against those who undertake them. We shall not be deterred in this determination by decisions to keep Egypt out of the Islamic Conference, because these decisions are invalid and illegal and only aim at weakening the Islamic world in order to satisfy suspect currents.

Egypt is the gate of the African Continent. By virtue of its location, by virtue of the circumstances in achieving its independence many years before its sister states, and by virtue of its human weight and the special characteristics it enjoys, Egypt shoulders a big responsibility in the African sphere. Egypt's role in supporting the liberation movements in Africa requires no explanation. Its results are open and clear in every part of the continent--by virtue of the struggle of its sons it was able to raise the banners of freedom and independence. Egypt placed its hand in the hand of its sisters until independence was achieved for their peoples. Egypt continues to support this independence politically, culturally, and economically within the framework of the OAU.

The Egyptian Government has decided to set up an Egyptian fund--for which the necessary allocations are currently being made--to finance the dispatch of Egyptian experts to African states in order to assist the experts in these states and contribute toward the achievement of their welfare and prosperity.

Meanwhile, Egypt carries with strength and courage the banner of struggle for completing the liberation of the dear parts in the continent's south, which are still under the yoke of colonialist and racist regimes. Egypt firmly opposes any attempt to submit the states of the continent to foreign policies and ideologies, or to turn the continent into an arena of the cold war--a field of contest between the big powers, whether directly or through some of those who agree to be puppets of others and seek to achieve interests which are remote from the real interests of Africa.

In this respect, it must be reaffirmed that the Nile River, which links Egypt with its sisterly African states, is an international river. The waters of the Nile are governed by international laws and rules concerning joint rivers as well as by bilateral and international agreements among the African Nile states.

Egypt affirms that it is eager to respect these rules and principles and to adhere at the same time to its rights over the Nile waters. Every inch of Egyptian territory is entitled to be irrigated by the Nile waters in the way Egypt deems appropriate in accordance with the international laws and agreements in force.

Mr Speaker, members, Egypt was among the first states advocating the policy of nonalignment, which the peoples of the Third World believed was the safest way to consolidate their independence and to bring about welfare and prosperity in an atmosphere of security and safety, far away from the policy of alliances and blocs under the influence and interest of big powers.

Egypt had participated with India and Yugoslavia in drawing up the bases and philosophy of nonalignment. Consequently, Egypt has a special responsibility to safeguard the movement and its principles and to work with those who believe in these principles in order to oppose all attempts at deviation which, in some circumstances, is in fact a coverup designed to submit the movement to the policies and aims of powers which have their own interests. These interests, moreover, are radically different from the interests of the nonaligned states.

On the basis of the policy of nonalignment--to which Egypt fully adheres with firm belief--we are prepared to cooperate with all world powers and states which are prepared to cooperate with us on an equal basis and respect the principle of noninterference in domestic affairs. We adhere to the necessity of respecting the UN Charter, principles and resolutions as well as international laws and legality. Egypt will extend a hand to everyone who sincerely and truly desires to cooperate with it on the basis of these clear principles.

In this respect I would like to note the excellent relations that exist between Egypt and the United States and to praise the sincere U.S. cooperation with us, whether in the work for the establishment of a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East--which the historic initiative of his excellency the president moved from the stage of hope to the stage of the fulfillment of hope--or in assisting us in our efforts to establish prosperity and welfare in our country, or in strengthening our capability to resist any aggression against Egypt and its Arab nation.

The cooperation between Egypt and the United States is an embodiment of the principles I have explained and it stems from relations based on mutual respect, trust and noninterference in the internal affairs of others.

I would also like to praise our relations with the Western European countries, which strongly support our efforts for peace and prosperity. We note the excellent relations that exist between us and China. China stands by us and supports our efforts, thereby giving a splendid example of faith and loyalty to the principles it advocates.

If the relations between us and the Soviet Union are not at the desired level, we are prepared to take two steps in return for every step the Soviets take toward us in order to overcome the obstacles that Soviet policy has placed during the past years on the path of establishing normal and stable bilateral relations. We also call on the Soviet Union to stop its attempts to interfere in the affairs of the Arab and African states and to immediately withdraw its forces from Afghanistan, so that its friendly Muslim people can reexercise all the manifestations of their sovereignty over their territory and again join the bandwagon of nonalignment after the liberation of their land and will.

In concluding my review of the goals of our foreign policy, and ways and means of achieving them, I would like to praise the role of the Foreign Ministry in implementing Egypt's foreign policies and plans, which the president of the republic has laid the foundations for.

The government will strengthen the Foreign Ministry and, at the same time, rationalize all Egyptian embassies and consulates abroad.

Mr Speaker, members, the responsibility of the armed forces remains the same in peace as in war: The strong and developed armed forces are the should protecting and safeguarding the homeland. They are the power that insures freedom, dignity and pride. By the spirit of the glorious October, the armed forces are continuing in their work, with all determination, to raise their combat efficiency so that they will remain powerful, lofty and developed. The armed forces are well trained, prepared, and equipped with modern arms to carry out all the tasks assigned to them, at all times, in order to maintain Egypt's security and strategy as well as its Arab and African responsibility.

Egypt believes that peace must be backed by an armed force capable of carrying out its role with utmost efficiency and effectiveness. Moreover, the armed forces are positively contributing, through their manpower and material capabilities and in coordination with the state civic administration, to the homeland's development goals for the welfare and prosperity of the whole society. In addition, this is being carried out through plans drawn up by the national service sector of the Ministry of Defense--set up in January 1979--which implements the projects of the state civic establishments for relieving the suffering of the people. The total sum spent of such projects last year amounted to about 44 million pounds.

Proceeding from their national responsibilities, and in fulfillment of the president's directives, the armed forces will, as of today, contribute toward the food security projects by working to reclaim the desert in pursuit of this national goal. In carrying out these projects, the armed forces are expressing their loyalty to the people who have granted them unlimited confidence and appreciation.

Mr Speaker, members, I have reviewed at length the government's policy statement and plan in the next phase. While presenting its program, the government asks for God's help and for your sincere support in order to carry out these tasks and to work for the welfare and prosperity of our people, through the efforts and sweat of honest citizens. My colleagues and I will abide by our work with you as representatives of the people, as one family, one hand, one will under the leadership of the leader of the canal crossing and peacemaker, President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat. [applause] May God guide Egypt's steps and bless its efforts. Thank you. God's peace and mercy be upon you. [applause]

REPORT ON GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL, ECONOMIC STATEMENT

NC151619 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1245 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Cairo, 15 June--Deputy Prime Minister for Economic and Financial Affairs Dr 'Abd ar-Razzaq 'Abd al-Majih has stated that the investments of the 1980/81 plan amount to 3.2 billion pounds against 3.1 billion pounds in the past plan to step up development and increase production and local income while giving absolute priority to food security projects.

In a statement he read today in the People's Assembly on the government's economic and financial policy and national plan, the deputy prime minister said that the 1980/81 draft budget was prepared in the light of President Anwar as-Sadat's directions on easing the sufferings of the masses through increasing the income of the toiling class, fully controlling the prices and extending the umbrella of social insurance to cover all sons of the people.

Dr 'Abd ar-Razzaq 'Abd al-Majid said that the new budget seeks to realize prosperity for the toiling class and that it reflects the philosophy of the forthcoming stage, which is based on supporting the struggling Egyptian man.

Dr 'Abd ar-Razzaq 'Abd al-Majid further said that the government's economic policy seeks in its entirety to reform the economic, financial and monetary conditions as well as to achieve the social concept required to step up production. He added that the government has adopted measures which aim at improving average incomes and providing commodities and essential services at suitable prices for those with ordinary incomes.

The deputy prime minister said that these policies have been translated into financial allocations included in the 1980/81 state budget. In his statement in the People's Assembly today, the deputy prime minister affirmed that the new budget does not include any measures to increase the price of basic commodities, proved by the fact that the subsidy in the budget has increased from 1,269,600,000 pounds in 1980 to 1,555,900,000 pounds in the new draft budget, an increase of 286,300,000 pounds.

Dr 'Abd ar-Razzaq 'Abd al-Majid further said that the state's draft budget not only translates the economic initiative into financial allocations but also seeks to achieve other aims, mainly to meet defense requirements, which must take top priority. He added that the draft budget includes all financial allocations which guaranteed the development of the defense equipment and the improvement of the defense systems to reach the highest standards to which all of us aspire.

The deputy prime minister went on to say that the draft general budget also seeks to meet the commitments of the public debt for which about 1,056 billion pounds have been earmarked against 942 million pounds in the 1980 budget.

In his statement at the People's Assembly today, Dr 'Abd ar-Razzaq 'Abd al-Majid said that despite the burdens which the state assumes in the 1980/81 budget, three facts emerge: The first is that the current 1980/81 budget indicates a surplus of about 218 million pounds against a deficit of 277 million pounds in the 1979/80 budget.

The deputy prime minister explained that the current surplus of 218 million pounds will be transferred to the national investment bank on the basis that it is a security to be treated like the real savings deposited with the bank by other banks.

The third fact is that the effect of the establishment of the national investment bank, which the People's Assembly approved, has emerged for the first time. As a result of the establishment of this bank, an investment budget has been prepared. The bank will be charged with implementing this budget to guarantee the continued financing of the projects and insure that they are implemented.

The deputy prime minister went on to say that this budget's allocations [istikhdamat] amount to 4.35 billion pounds including 3.2 billion pounds for investments, an increase of 100 million pounds over the 1980 budget, and about 1.15 billion pounds for commitments connected with the investments.

Dr 'Abd ar-Razzaq 'Abd al-Majid declared that the monetary budget for the 1980/81 fiscal year aims at increasing the revenues in foreign currency by about 828 million pounds more than in 1980.

Dr 'Abd ar-Razza 'Abd al-Majid said that the size of the loans Egypt obtained up to 31 December 1979 amounted to 5,353,600,000 pounds, that contracts have been concluded for the sum of 3,567,000,000 pounds or 67 percent of the total allocated loans and that 2,069,300,000 pounds of the contracted sum or 38.7 percent of the allocated loan or 58 percent of the contracted sum has been withdrawn.

In his statement before the People's Assembly Dr 'Abd ar-Razzaq 'Abd al-Majid said that the overall volume of fixed investment during the 5-year plan for 1980-1985 is estimated at 24.7 billion pounds.

'Abd al-Majid said further that the fixed investments have been distributed to various sectors in keeping with the strategy of the plan. The agricultural sector and the activities that directly affect the development of this sector will be allocated approximately 17.1 percent; the housing and social infrastructure will be allocated 23.2 percent; the transport and communications sector will be allocated 17.4 percent; and the industrial sector will be allocated 20.2 percent. The remaining allotments will go to other sectors.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid added that since the 5-year plan for 1980-1985 was primarily based on economic reformation and expediting development the 1980-1981 plan is considered to be a positive plan that constitutes a step forward.

In his statement to the People's Assembly Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that the 1980-1981 plan is aimed at increasing gross local production from approximately 22.8 billion [pounds] expected to be achieved in 1979-1980 to about 25.1 billion pounds in 1980-1981 with an increase of about 2.3 billion pounds and at a rate of 9.9 percent.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid further said that the 1980-1981 plan has taken into account the national priorities. It allocated for the agricultural sector and food security approximately 615 million pounds, that is, 20 percent of the total investments. It allocated for housing, construction and utilities about 674 million pounds, that is 21 percent; for the transport and communications sector about 559 million pounds, or 17 percent; and allocated the rest of the investments to other sectors with a percentage ranging ranging from 9 to 11 percent.

After Dr 'Abd al-Majid finished reading his statement, the People's Assembly referred the statement to the Planning and Budget Committee of the People's Assembly, which will submit a report on the statement within 2 weeks. The committee will be joined in its work by the heads of the People's Assembly standing committees and the representatives of the parliamentary bodies of the parties.

OPPOSITION FRONT ISSUES STATEMENT ON GOVERNMENT POLICY

LD160827 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 11 Jun 80 p 7

[Statement issued by Egyptian opposition front]

[Excerpts] The Egyptian opposition front, which consists of leading public figures including former Revolution Command Council members Kamal ad-Din Husayn and 'Abd al-Latif al-Baghdadi, former Arab League Secretary General Mahmud Riyad, former Foreign Minister Murad Ghalib, former Deputy Prime Minister Muhammad 'Abd as-Salam az-Zayyat and a number of journalists, writers and politicians, has issued an important statement about the development of the political situation in Egypt. The statement proposes an action plan in order to save the country from its present conditions. The following is text of the statement:

In response to the national conscience appeal today we exercise our duty of constructive criticism in the interest of national security. The day of 26 May 1980 [deadline for Palestinian autonomy talks] has come to prove to everybody that to place yourself above criticism and persist in mistakes can only lead to total failure and that in the final analysis it is the people who pay the cost of the government's mistakes.

We would recall that at the beginning of his presidential term the president's policy was specific and clear.

On the international level the president of the republic declared on 10 January 1971 that it is the Americans and not the Israelis who are the real enemies because Israel is only the first line of defense of U.S. interests in the area. On 2 April 1972 he stated that "we know where the United States stands and what its objectives are. The United States supports Israel in order to maintain its exploitation of Arab wealth." On 11 January 1973 he said: "The United States is asking us to make concessions. I would declare that this is a cheap extortionist attitude."

On the domestic and national level the president of the republic, in the course of explaining U.S. objectives in the area, said that the U.S. aim is to "isolate Egypt from the Arab nation. Historically and as a matter of destiny we cannot accept this because Egypt is part of the Arab nation and shares the same fate."

On 5 September 1975 he declared: "In whose interest is it being said that the Egyptian regime will conclude a peace treaty with the enemy? I frankly declare that if we wanted to conclude a peace treaty we have sufficient courage to face our nation and to say so. But I would like everybody to know that I was offered the evacuation [by Israel] of all Sinai in return for ending the war but I stood by Syria and the Palestinian cause."

It was under the auspices of this declared policy that our heroic men of the armed forces stormed the Suez Canal and drove the enemy east from the Bar-Lev line with the total support of the Egyptian people and the Arab nation in all the countries--which used all their weapons including the oil weapon--the nonaligned states and friendly states. It was for the sake of this policy that thousands of sons of Egypt fell as martyrs.

But on 9 November 1977 the Egyptian people, the Arab nation and the whole world were surprised by the unilateral decision to visit occupied Jerusalem. This represented a total abandonment of a declared policy and a total departure from its course. Successive events have led to total separation from the [Arab] national stand, deviation from the nonaligned attitude, alliance with the United States, and peace with Israel and solidarity with it vis-a-vis the Palestinians, their occupied territories and the legality of the PLO. This sudden volte-face in the policy on which the international Egyptian-Arab alliance was based was bound to dismantle this alliance and to lead to a boycott of the Egyptian regime and thus weaken its stand in the confrontation with Israel in all fields.

Despite diverse warnings by the national opposition in the People's Assembly, parties, trade unions, public figures and all the nationalist forces on the futility and dangerous character of this policy, the media organs, on the authorities' instructions, sought to link the new policy to a promised alleviation of economic hardships from which the people have been suffering and which have been intensifying as a result of rising prices. The Camp David peace has been presented to the people as the only way to prosperity on the grounds that it leads to:

1. Saving the tremendous economic sacrifices necessitated by war.

2. Total devotion to increasing production, reducing the cost of living and improving services.

3. Total liberation of Sinai without restrictions and conditions violating national sovereignty.

May 26 was the date on which the regime incessantly concentrated as being the final touchstone and the end of the journey for the policy which began with the visit to occupied Jerusalem, emphasizing that if the negotiations led to no satisfactory solution there it would adopt quite a different stand.

Before the prescribed date of 26 May came the regime itself realized its total failure and therefore its steps became hesitant; it stopped the negotiations before the day, then resumed them only to stop them again. But it might go back to them again.

The meaning of this failure is that 26 May came and none of the promises showered on the people to get them to accept the Camp David policy had been fulfilled. No autonomous rule for the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza has been established, not even according to the Camp David concept. Instead, Israel has adhered to the idea that autonomy means merely an administrative council while the West Bank and Gaza will remain under Israeli sovereignty. One of the thousands of Palestinian detainees have been released. On the contrary, Israel has launched a bloody campaign of repression against the Palestinian people that has sent hundreds of them to jail and led to the expulsion of more Palestinian leaders. Nothing of what was promised to the mothers and sisters in Jerusalem has been fulfilled. Military rule has not diminished but rather the number of occupation forces has increased. The building of settlements has not stopped; on the contrary, more settlements have been built on the occupied territories since Camp David. It has been audaciously announced that settlement will continue.

Contrary to the promised prosperity from the Camp David policy, the cost of living has soared and the masses' hardships, because of the economic crisis, have increased since the signing of the treaty and the normalization of relations. Inflation and rising prices have gotten out of control because of the pursuit of this policy which has isolated Egypt from the Arab world, deprived it of the Arab world's present and future potential, and let it into some sort of special relationship with Israel and the United States, as the president said in his interview with the Washington POST on 27 May 1980. This situation has led to the unfettered opening of the borders to international monopolies and adventurous brokers and enabled them directly and indirectly to infiltrate the national economic field and its basic structures, particularly through Jewish capital under the leadership of Edmund Rothschild (the tourist villages and farm settlements in northern Sinai), Eisenberg (As-Salihiyah land reclamation project) and (Kayhan) (the telephones deal)--this is in addition to mutual smuggling operations (drugs and Israeli beer and canned goods in return for Egyptian foodstuffs).

Contrary to the Camp David policy's promise to reduce the burden of military expenditure on the Egyptian economy, the burden has doubled. We now read about loans of millions of dollars for the purchase of arms. Egypt is now facing the expenditure of a war that it is not fighting in defense of its territories but for its military involvement in Africa and against the Islamic Revolution in Iran. Under the treaty with the Zionist enemy the blood of Egypt's sons is being shed in the interest of the American friend, whom we are paying with our people's food for the weapons he gives us for this purpose.

Contrary to the Camp David policy's promise of safety, security and democracy as a consequence of peace that would bring about an end to exceptional laws and courts, more restrictions are being imposed on the citizens' freedom and right to exercise their political responsibility and share in decisionmaking. The state security prosecution system and its absolute powers to imprison and the exceptional state security courts have been transferred from the emergency law to the public law, becoming permanent shackles.

Out of our awareness of our country's commitment to the policy of nonalignment and refusal to be drawn into any of the world camps; in view of the need to determine our relations with the two superpowers and other countries on the basis of domestic and national interests and of the establishment of a sound basis for a just world peace; in view of the living example of the failure of the Camp David policy and peace with Zionism to achieve the peace promises made to the people; in order to guarantee social and economic development for Egypt through interaction with comprehensive Arab development in all its potential; in defense of democratic rights against continued violations; and in order to preserve the country's Muslim-Coptic fabric and further strenghten it, we, with an honorable sense of responsibility, call for the following to be effected immediately:

1. The establishment of a government of national unity which will abolish all the laws restricting freedom and the citizens' right to exercise their political responsibility in all constitutional forms and expressions, preparatory to holding general electic..s within 3 months with the aim of setting up a constitution for a democratic republic.

2. The freezing of all agreements and relations with Israel preparatory to putting the whole case to the people's representatives at the constituent assembly in order to decide on the fate of the Camp David policy and the necessary and possible alternative that would take Egypt back to its patriotic and national liberation line and its leading position at the international level and within the nonaligned group, and chart the way to the total and unfettered liberation of Sinai.

3. The calling of an extraordinary Arab summit within the framework of a comprehensive popular conference of all the national forces, parties and organizations that would underline the Arab peoples' presence and weight in the political field with a view to doing the following:

A. Restoring national relations between Egypt and its sisterly Arab states within a real and effective framework of solidarity and ending the policy of blockade, isolation, narrow and local interests and peripheral Arab conflicts with the aim of creating a national contractual entity that would be more rational and more effective for both the Arab League and the Arab popular organizations.

B. Laying down a detailed action plan incorporating the precisely defined responsibilities of every Arab country politically, militarily and economically in order to confront the immediate dangers resulting from the Camp David policy on the one hand and deal with the long-term strategy of confrontation with Zionism on the other.

EGYPT ELECTED DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF AFRICAN COUNCIL

NC192157 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The attempts of Libya and, behind it, the rejection states, to prevent the election of Egypt to occupy the seat of deputy chairman of the African ministerial council have failed. During today's evening session of the African Foreign Ministers Council the African states elected Egypt to the post of deputy chairman of the African ministerial council for the North Africa group for the current 37th session.

After the opening session, Samir Ahmad, Foreign Ministry under secretary and Egypt's acting chief delegate, held intensive bilateral contacts with the Africa states to explain the situation, and succeeded in persauding the delegations to elect Egypt to the seat of deputy chairman of the ministerial council.

AL-AHRAM CRITICIZES AL-QADHDHAFI, NOTES SOVIET NAVAL BASE

NC200910 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 20 Jun 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Al-Qadhdhafi's Dangerous Game," the newspaper AL-AHRAM says: Colonel al-Qadhdhafi did not like Egypt's decision declaring a state of emergency on its borders with Libya to protect itself from the infiltrators and saboteurs whom Al-Qadhdhafi has bought with the wealth which God has bestowed on the Libyan people.

Instead of furthering the progress of his people and laying the foundations for a strong economy that will benefit his country when the oil runs out, he has turned this wealth into arms depots, for which he has become a subject of ridicule by those who have sold him these weapons. Because there are no Libyan technicians that can operate these weapons, he was forced to seek the aid of foreign experts. Hence, he has put his fate and the fate of his people in the hands of the Kremlin leaders, who are supplying him with weapons, as well as with the experts and technicians that operate these weapons.

The newspaper affirms that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi did not like Egypt's decision to take precautionary and preventive measures against his saboteurs. He has embarked on another step, manifested in his formation of a new war ministry [wizarah jadidah lilharb] and in the declaration by Libyan officials that the Bardiyah Port, which is only 21 kilometers from the Egyptian border, has been prepared to receive Soviet naval units. Thus, Al-Qadhdhafi has not been satisfied with fighting Egypt through saboteurs and infiltrators but has embarked on another step toward declaring war on Egypt by preparing a base for the Soviet Navy close to Egypt's border.

The newspaper expresses the belief that Al-Qadhdhafi is dangerously playing with fire. It might be said that he is a madman or a playing child. However, the fate and destiny of a people cannot be left to the mercy of a madman or a child. It is a crime to leave the fate and destiny of a people a prey to such trampling.

Concluding its article, the newspaper affirms that it is necessary for everyone to know that any evil hand extended toward Egypt will be cut off, regardless if this emanates from madness or ignorance.

BRIEFS

ACCORD WITH GREECE--An agreement for installation of a submarine telecommunications cable was signed in Cairo today between Greece and Egypt. The cable will be 550 nautical miles long and will have a capacity of 900 to 1,500 telephone circuits. These circuits will greatly facilitate communications between Greece and Egypt and also between Egypt and various European countries via Greece. [Text] [Athens Armed Forces Television Service in Greek 1500 GMT 12 Jun 80 AT]

SECURITY FORCES KILL GUNMEN ATTACKING BRITISH EMBASSY

JN191041 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1035 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Baghdad, 19 June--Three gunmen were killed here today after storming the British Embassy and taking positions inside it. They opened fire and threw two handgrenades at random without being able to detain any embassy staffers.

An official source said that the Iraqi security forces entered the embassy building following the British ambassador's approval and tricked the three gunmen. A clash ensued between the two sides, leading to the death of the attacking gunmen. The source affirmed that there were no losses in lives or property. He said that an investigation is underway to determine the identity of the perpetrators and the quarters that stand behind them. The source added that the operation was a desperate one, probably intended to attract publicity, particularly since Iraq is currently preparing for the biggest democratic operation in its history, the Iraqi National Assembly elections tomorrow.

SYRIAN-BACKED ATTEMPT TO KILL SADDAM HUSAYN REPORTED

GF200535 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 18 Jun 80 p 1

[Excerpt] Beirut--AL-KHALIJ has learned that the recent escalation in the exchange of attacks between Syrian and Iraqi media is due to an abortive attempt to assassinate President Saddam Husayn while he was inspecting a cooperative farm 50 km from Baghdad on 4 June. The Iraqi media have said that Syrian intelligence service engineered the attempt.

AL-KHALIJ has learned that the president's entourage was attacked by a group armed with automatic weapons and handgrenades. The president was not hurt, but several members of his entourage and bodyguard were killed or wounded.

Relations between Baghdad and Damascus have become more tense recently, following the Iraqi Foreign Ministry's summoning of the Syrian charge d'affaires in Baghdad to protest the arrest of 15 Iraqis studying at Damascus University.

SADDAM HUSAYN RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM YAR COUNTERPART

JN191009 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0950 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Baghdad, 19 June--President Saddam Husayn received Dr Muhammad Ahmad al-Ashabi, YAR health minister and President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih's personal envoy, here today. The Yemeni envoy conveyed an oral message from Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to President Saddam Husayn dealing with bilateral cooperation, Arab issues and the strengthening of the Arab nation's struggle against imperialism and Zionism. Dr al-Ashabi arrived here yesterday on a visit of several days to Iraq.

GDR DEPUTY PREMIER HEUSINGER DEPARTS 19 JUNE

JN190921 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0900 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Baghdad, 19 June--Hans Joachim Heusinger, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and GDR justice minister, left for home today following a 1-week visit to Iraq. He said that the talks he held with Iraqi officials on bilateral relations were successful and were in the interests of the two friendly peoples.

ATH-THAWRAH ON IMPERIALIST MOVES BEHIND ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

JN191929 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Excerpts] In its editorial entitled "Suspicious Attempts Aimed at Our Arab Struggle and Independent Nationalist Character," today's ATH-THAWRAH says: Reports point to the emergence of certain trends within the Islamic Conference Organization aimed at undermining the joint Arab economic work by sidestepping it through the framework of Islamic economic work.

These attempts have recently been represented in the Islamic banks' request to join the Arab Banking Federation, the request for expanding the Arab Telecommunications Federation to include the Islamic countries and in the possible presence of intentions to turn quality Arab federations into Islamic ones. The questions that pose themselves here are: What does the appearance of these trends at this particular stage mean and what are the real aims behind these attempts?

The clear fact that must be emphasized here is that imperialist forces coveting the Arab homeland, its status and wealth are in the present international situation unable to carry out their aggressive plans and achieve their ambitions. Therefore, they are forced to resort to indirect methods, which aim at dragging the Arab nation into accepting imperialist hegemony over the Arab homeland.

The progress in the field of joint Arab work, particularly in the economic sector, and the Arab unanimity which was achieved at the Baghdad summit have inspired the hatred of imperialist, reactionary and racist forces. This progress has disturbed their plans and aggressive calculations. It has forced them to put forward projects aimed at undermining and absorbing nationalist work and obliterating the nationalist character of Arab federations and institutions by merging them into loose and shabby formulas under the facade of Islamic relations.

The recent trends that have emerged in the Islamic Conference Organization are a basic step of this plan. These attempts--which mean to lead from the particular to the general so that the nationalist particular might get lost, where the general formula, Islamic relations, will not be able to replace the nationalist particular--must be at the urging of international imperialist forces, which are hostile to the nation and its nationalist struggle, so as to prevent it from achieving its independent character.

The special character of the Arab nation, of its circumstances and of its present status at a time when it is confronting the Zionist occupation which is supported by imperialist weapons, when it is facing fragmentation and backwardness, is the primary base which compels the Arab nation to continue and develop formulas of joint nationalist work, to strengthen relations among its countries and to further develop these relations. It also makes it imperative for the Arab nation to integrate its economic, financial and military potentials in order to build intrinsic Arab strength, the strength which will be able to achieve the nation's legitimate goals and liberate its usurped lands. Accordingly, any Islamic effort or movement must support the unified Arab work. It must not be an alternative.

Those attempts and movements are not alien to the ideas of Brzezinski, the maker of the U.S. aggressive strategy, ideas which encourage religious and ethnic differences and harp on religion in the region of the "arc of crisis" which runs from Southeast Asia through the Arab homeland--which is the central link and the direct target of imperialist ambition--to the African Horn. They can also be traced to the proposal of the traitor As-Sadat, who is isolated on the Arab and international levels, to establish an Islamic league instead of the Arab League.

POLLING BEGINS IN FIRST NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

JN200837 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0740 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 20 June--More than 6 million Iraqis of both sexes, representing almost half of the population of Iraq, went to the polls today to elect, in a free and democratic atmosphere, the 250 members of the first National Assembly to be established in Iraq.

Some 840 candidates in 56 constituencies involving 803 polling stations are competing for the assembly's membership. Some 6,044,068 Iraqis over the age of 18 are eligible to vote.

The 840 candidates running in the elections represent the progressive patriotic and nationalist forces believing in the ideology of the 17-30 July revolution, but only in their private rather than party capacity. The candidates have been campaigning since early last month, using public meetings and the media in a democratic atmosphere.

Plans for Press Coverage

GF181245 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] As part of the Culture and Information Ministry's preparations to cover the National Assembly election, the ministry has invited more than 100 journalists representing the Arab and international press, news agencies and radio and television.

A ministry official said a press conference will be held with the journalists tomorrow morning to explain the aspects of the election experiment in our struggling country. He added: The ministry has arranged for the journalists to visit polling centers so they can follow the direct voting by secret ballot in most of Baghdad's polling centers and the majority of Iraqi cities and will provide transportation to these centers.

He said that as part of the information campaign to cover election news, the ministry will transmit by telex press reports on the elections and mass meetings related to the elections to more than 50 countries so the international media will be informed of Iraq's preparations to implement this democratic measure of electing the people's representatives to the National Assembly.

A number of Arab and foreign journalists who have been invited have been arriving in the country since the day before yesterday.

PRIME MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON HUSAYN'S TALKS IN WASHINGTON

JN192006 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Apparent text of Jordan television correspondent Ibrahim Shahzadah's interview with Jordanian Prime Minister ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf at Blair House in Washington D.C. "a while ago"--videotaped]

[Text] [Question] What has His Majesty King Husayn's visit to the U.S. capital, Washington, achieved?

[Answer] Of course, the matter depends on the aims and objectives defined by Jordan concerning this visit. In light of this, the visit has achieved a lot.

The aims which His Majesty King Husayn wanted to achieve from this visit were to hold contacts and dialogue with the United States in its capacity as a very important international arena as regards the Palestinian people's rights, the Middle East issue and our concept of a just peace, so that the Arab dialogue will not be confined to one side which does not represent the Arab stand and so that the arena will not always be empty except for our opponents' continuous presence.

In this sense, the visit was an important opportunity for His Majesty King Husayn and the officials to explain to the U.S. officials and President Carter the situation in the occupied territories and the demands of the Arab stand and Arab people; to define the correct bases of the Arab-U.S. relations and the bases on which a just peace can be established; and to make large-scale contact with the public and leaders in this country. I believe that this has been achieved and this this is a large gain--in my opinion--for the Arab cause in general. Of course, the aims achieved remain limited; namely, the United States does not change its policy overnight, and we are committed to our basic principles. But this dialogue is useful to the cause in general.

[Question] At the beginning of His Majesty King Husayn's visit to Washington, President Carter said what exactly means: I will use all my powers of persuasion to make King Husayn join the peace agreement adopted by the United States. After the final round of talks, President Carter said: We will not try to force each other to change our opinions toward the Middle East issue. What has then happened?

[Answer] In fact, President Carter's statements or the statements attributed to him before the royal visit are distorted and understood out of their correct interpretation and framework. This is natural. President Carter was, in fact, talking on that particular occasion to delegations which, I can almost say, included many hostile elements and many hostile papers. It is clear that the press and information media in this country are to a large extent influenced by the Israeli standpoint. Moreover, Zionist elements have infiltrated into them. These elements affect, distort and build up barriers.

However, I would like to say that the dialogue between His Majesty King Husayn and President Carter was useful and stemmed from convictions and that we better understand the U.S. viewpoint. They have also understood the Jordanian and Arab viewpoint as represented by Jordan. There was no pressure on Jordan to change its viewpoint in this regard, but there was a dialogue based on mutual respect. In this way the two sides adhered to their stands, but there are bases for the continuous dialogue for the forthcoming stage based on mutual respect.

We hope that all the Arab efforts will be directed toward influencing the U.S. arena and producing a positive change in the policy, bearing in mind that President Carter has stressed to His Majesty King Husayn his keenness over a just peace and the respect of the Palestinian rights, although he conceived these rights from a certain viewpoint that is different from ours. But through dialogue, contacts and the presence in the U.S. arena, the Arab homeland can have a considerable influence. As we always say, what is important is the unified and organized Arab front which is aware of its interests not only in the United States in the first place, but in our region.

[Question] What are the next steps conceived by Jordan regarding a Middle East solution?

[Answer] In fact, our stand is clear in this respect. We want a just and comprehensive solution that includes the total withdrawal from all the occupied territories, the respect of the Palestinian Arab people's national rights, including their right to full self-determination on their national soil. We believe that this peace should be comprehensive and based on guarantees of continuous peace as well as stemming from the conviction of the region's peoples. We will continue along this line and His Majesty King Husayn will continue his activities on the international arena. He will, of course, continue his activities to build up Arab solidarity and strengthen and consolidate Arab relations in the hope that the next Arab summit conference in Amman will come out with a unified and clear strategy that will be a constructive basis for Arab action and, at the same time, will plan for the future. We are continuously at work, God willing, to follow the right direction in the service of our nation and homeland. This visit is one of the stations of our work.

BRIEFS

DANISH, NORWEGIAN, LIBYAN ENVOYS--His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, received the credentials of Danish Ambassador to Jordan (Slidas Vlersen), Norwegian Ambassador to Jordan (Beren Engechristof) and Libyan Ambassador to Jordan 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Umar Shunay today. [Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 Jun 80 JN]

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD MEETS WITH PLO LEADERS

JN172231 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has received the following: Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces; Khalid al-Fahum, speaker of the Palestine National Council; George Habash, secretary general of the PFLP; Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine; 'Isam al-Qadi, secretary general of the Popular Liberation War Vanguards--As-Sa'iqah; 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, official spokesman of the PLO; Talal Naji, member of the PLO Executive Committee; and Salah Khalaf and Muhammad Ghunaym, members of the Fatah Central Committee. The meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

The meeting was devoted to examining and discussing the general Arab and international situation and circumstances and the latest developments concerning the Arab-Israeli conflict.

There was a concensus of opinion on radically revising the strategy of Arab action for confronting the Zionist-American-As-Sadat conspiracy against the Arab nation and its central issue: Palestine.

During a review of the situation, there was complete agreement that moves to achieve a political settlement in the region under an imbalance of power between the Arabs, on the one hand, and Zionism and imperialism, on the other, will only lead to more concessions in the interest of the enemy--hence, the need to reassess all policies to face this situation and to insure all the circumstances which will enable the Arab nation to regain its rights and defend its entity.

During their discussion of the situation in the region, the conferees thoroughly examined and analyzed the statement issued by the European summit conference. The negative points in that statement show that the statement was an attempt to justify the Camp David accords and to drag other Arab states into the accords. The statement was also an attempt to circumvent the Arab position in order to insure the success of the Egyptian-Israeli-American talks. Therefore, the principles and ideas contained in that statement, especially its dependence on Resolution 242, which the Arab nation rejects and does not consider a suitable basis for the establishment of just and lasting peace in the region, do not bring anything new to that already contained in the Camp David accords, especially with regard to the inalienable rights of the Palestinian Arab people, particularly their right to return to their homeland and to determine their own destiny without any outside intereference and to build their independent state on their national soil, rights which have been recognized by the international community as firm and indisputable and which cannot be subject to any precondition. Furthermore, the statement did not recognize the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people.

While the statement granted Israel the right of security and existence, it gave the Palestinian people vague and contradictory words reminiscent of the language of the Camp David accords, especially the clauses on self-determination, which the statement links to suitable measures within the framework of a suitable settlement. This deprives self-determination of any meaning because it gives Israel the right to accept or reject anything concerning self-determination.

The statement also excluded Jerusalem from the rest of the occupied Arab territories, considering it an independent issue that is negotiable, which raises doubts about the position of the European Community countries on the whole issue of Jerusalem. The statement has to all intents and purposes linked the withdrawal to the framework imposed by the Camp David accords and the capitulatory Egyptian-Israeli treaty. This is rejected by the Arab nation.

The statement clearly responds to U.S. pressure and does not depart from U.S. strategy toward the Middle East.

The conferees also discussed the situation in Lebanon. Viewpoints were in agreement to back the national accord process; bolster the unification of the national ranks on the basis of Lebanon's unity, Arabism, sovereignty and independence; honor the Cairo agreements and its supplements which regulate the Palestinian resistance's relationship with the legitimate Lebanese authorities; confront the Israeli attacks on southern Lebanon; and end Israel's direct and indirect occupation of certain parts of southern Lebanon.

During the discussion of the Arab situation, it was agreed to submit a draft strategy for joint Arab action to the next Arab summit and to bolster Arab solidarity on the basis of resisting imperialism and Zionism and their plans and tools in the region, the conferees also discussed the means to strengthen the Arab masses' role in the battle of liberation and the return and the toppling of the Camp David accords.

The two sides also discussed the latest developments in the occupied territory and the mounting popular struggle against the savage Zionist onslaught--represented by the settlement operations, suppressions, deportations and physical liquidation of national leaders--to carry out the autonomy conspiracy. They agreed to back the brave popular resistance by every means and in all fields.

The two sides affirmed the importance of strengthening and developing the ties of friendship and cooperation between the Arab nation and the socialist bloc countries, especially the Soviet Union. They also affirmed the need to strengthen the Arab role in the nonaligned movement, which is a strong supporter of Arab struggle.

During a review of the bilateral relations between the two sides, it was agreed to reactivate the joint Syrian-Palestinian coordination committee.

PDRY ENVOY ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE FOR AL-ASAD

JN190550 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Salih Muslih Qasim, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, arrived in Damascus from Tripoli at 2100 yesterday on a visit to Syria. He is carrying a message from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers in the PDRY, to His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad.

Qasim was received at Damascus International Airport by Ba'th Party Regional Command member and Interior Minister Comrade Maj Gen Nasir ad-Din Nasir, the director of the Arab Homeland Department in the Foreign Ministry and several senior Foreign Ministry officials.

Al-Asad Meeting

JN191653 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Salih Muslih Qasim, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, at 1315 today. The meeting was attended by Syrian Interior Minister Maj Gen Nasir ad-Din Nasir and PDRY charge d'affaires in Damascus 'Ali 'Id Rus.

Salih Musleh Qasim delivered a message from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers in the PDRY, to His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad in which President al-Asad was informed about the efforts being exerted by the YAR and PDRY leaders to strengthen cooperation between the two parts of Yeman, a first step toward achieving unity between the two countries.

The message also dealt with the recent visit 'Ali Nasir Muhammad paid to the Soviet Union and the results of his talks with the Soviet leaders.

During the meeting thediscussion focused on the fraternal Syrian-PDRY relations, ways of strengthening them and the imperialist conspiracies against the area, the objective of which is to undermine Arab solidarity, which aims at confronting the Camp David scheme and other imperialist and Zionist conspiracies.

The two sides also exchanged views on how to strengthen the pan-Arab Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation.

President Hafiz al-Asad asked Salih Muslih Qasim to convey a reply message to PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

MULIM BROTHERHOOD BLAMED FOR ASSASSINATIONS

JN192143 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Homs--This afternoon the city of Homs held an awe-inspiring funeral for martyrs Nazih al-Jamali, head of the Damascus branch of the Lawyers Union, and Fa'iq al-Muhammad, chief editor of the newspaper AL-'URUBAH in Homs.

The criminal Muslim Brotherhood gang assassinated Nazih al-Jamali, head of the Damascus branch of the Lawyers Union, yesterday evening and assassinated the late martyr Fa'iq al-Muhammad this morning.

ALGERIA

ALGIERS DENOUNCES EGYPTIAN ACTIVITY ON LIBYAN BORDER

LD192330 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] The Libyan masses are these days being subjected to sinful campaigns and provocations by the Egyptian regime in the form of the massing huge forces along the borders with Libya. In the face of this provocative aggressive situation created by As-Sadat's regime, Algeria wishes to denounce these provocations and most forcefully condemn the invasion attempt which the Egyptian regime army plans to carry out thereby threatening peace and security in the region.

In the present extremely crucial conditions through which sisterly Libya is passing, Algeria declares its solidarity and stand on the side of the Libyan people for thwarting all the plots and for checking all aggressions against the national sovereignty of the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

In this respect, the political committee of the National Committee of Steadfastness and Confrontation is expected to meet next Sunday to discuss the situation along the Libyan-Egyptian borders. Libyan Foreign Secretary 'Ali at-Turayki has also held contacts with the foreign ministers of the steadfastness front to prepare for this meeting.

LE FIGARO: BENDJEDID ASSUMES 'FULL POWERS' FROM FLN

LD191421 Paris LE FIGARO in French 16 Jun 80 p 3

[J.M. Kalfleche report: "Algeria President Chadli Bendjedid Asks To Be Allowed To Govern"]

[Text] An extraordinary National Liberation Front [FLN], congress opened in Algiers last night. Its deliberations will continue through 19 June. Initially it was expected to discuss only the orientations of the next (1980-1984) 5-year plan, whose publication had been delayed for 2 years because the development strategy written into the two preceding (1970-1978) 4-year plans had been subjected to increasingly strong criticism.

However, during a meeting last month the Central Committee placed on the congress agenda a political point of major importance by assigning to President Chadli Bendjedid full powers to modify the organization and composition of the FLN and state leadership.

Is this a great turning point which will mark the real beginning of the era of Chadli Bendjedid, a president who has hitherto seen his plans continually thwarted by a coalition which is strange in many respects? You may think so if you are aware of the strange events which marked the FLN's life in May. With reference to these events, it has been possible to talk about a "legal putsch," and this expression is not entirely an overstatement if you consider the terms of the "fundamental charter" adopted by the preceding congress of the single party which, even though it was in fact forced to approve Chadli Bendjedid's candidacy, believed that it could curtail his powers forever in the name of "democratic centralism," that old slogan which has been used ever since the dawn of Algerian nationalism.

What extraordinary events occurred in May? The FLN Central Committee met 3 May basically to consider how to mitigate various shortcomings of the agricultural policy which has been implemented since 1962 (the contribution of domestic food production toward the country's food requirements decreased from 73 percent to 40 percent between 1969 and 1977).

On 12 May EL MOUDJAHID--in fact, the organ of the Central Committee and, as it were, PRAVDA's counterpart--announced that the Central Committee had concluded its work by deciding to have drawn up "a national plan for comprehensive agricultural development." No mention at all was made of any policy aimed at restructuring the FLN's supreme organs. However, 3 days later it was learned that the Central Committee (whose work had been concluded over a week earlier) had adopted an "organic resolution" giving Chadli Bendjedid full power to reorganize party and state structures. Strange! Why was this not announced 12 May?

Bouteflika's Reappearance

Probably because the Central Committee did not formally make any such decision. Its work is done in closed session, and it always takes some time to learn what went on and, especially, to obtain any information which may leak out. Once this little exercise was concluded, it appeared that agriculture had not been the only issue discussed and that the meeting had mainly been marked by the reappearance of Abdelaziz Bouteflika who had been "ill" for the past year.

The foreign minister of [former Presidents] Ben Bella and Boumediene did not mince his words. He asserted that "post-Boumediene" Algeria's image abroad was bad--endless quarrels between party and government, gross errors with respect to the language problem (a reference to the Berber revolt from the end of April through the beginning of June) and a strange alignment on Moscow and, especially, on [Libyan chief of state] Al-Qadhdhafi of whom Boumediene--Bouteflika dutifully recalled--had a very poor opinion (did Interior Minister Boualem Benhamouda not state in Tripoli 18 February that "Algeria is willing to form a union with Libya," a statement which would make the late president turn in his grave? And did it not appear a little later that certain elements of the Algerian regime were involved in the Qafsah affair, whereas Boumediene was absolutely hostile to a Tunisian-Libyan union?).

Obviously, Mr Bouteflika had in mind the three constituencies which are opposed to the new deal which President Chadli Bendjedid seeks and which his predecessor also seemed to endorse in the final months of his life.

These three constituencies can roughly be classified as follows:

First, the supertechnocrats of whom Belaid Abdesslam is a most typical representative and whose ideology is rather strange (state capitalism prepared with an American sauce);

Second, orthodox communists from the (clandestine) Socialist Vanguard Party who have practiced entryism with great skill and now largely control the FLN, the media, the labor unions and even certain military or paramilitary sectors;

Finally, the Islamic "fundamentalists" who maintain sporadic relations with Al-Qadhdhafi. Colonel Yahiaoui, Chadli Bendjedid's former rival in the presidential race, is believed to be their leader.

Unauthorized Censorship

All these activities should have realized why Mr Bouteflika reappeared, especially since EL MOUDJAHID published a big photograph of him next day, for the first time in over a year. They should have taken notice of the applause by the Central Committee's "military wing. And yet they opted for confrontation.

A few days later they had a speech by the president censured. As soon as Chadli Benjedid, who spoke in Arabic, began to say that Algeria's Arabism did not prevent its culture from having inherited some other traditions, the sound was cut on television and the French version of the passage concerned failed to appear in EL MOUDJAHID. This was the last straw. The army demanded (Col Abdallah Belhouchet apparently was its spokesman) an end to this situation. The Political Bureau was dissolved and the president was given full powers.

How will he use them? This remains the big question 24 hours after the opening of the extraordinary FLN congress. In view of recent events, logically, the party structures should be purged and at least one minister--the foreign minister--should be replaced. However, it could yet be too early for this. Maybe Chadli Benjedid will be satisfied with a partial victory--full powers in the domestic sphere--but it seems unlikely that he will not proceed further in the matter.

LIBYA

EGYPTIAN REVOLUTIONARIES IN LIBYA CONDEMN AS-SADAT'S MOVES

LD200914 Tripoli JANA in English 0813 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Tripoli, June 20, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The Egyptian revolutionary committees in Tripoli and Banghazi released a statement in which they strongly denounced the Egyptian president's declaration of the state of emergency on the border of the Jamahiriyah. The statement said that this decision was taken in implementation of the orders of Washington and Tel Aviv. The statement said, that the Egyptian revolutionary committees are the spearhead of struggle against the defeated traitor As-Sadat. The committees have been following what takes place in Egypt including the provocations, treason and humiliation represented in the foreign imperialist presence and the reestablishment of the colonialist bases in Egypt.

Our people in Egypt stood in support of their historic leader Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir who exerted all efforts to eradicate colonialism and liberate the land. He gave his life for these objectives.

The statement added that the Egyptian military buildup on the Jamahiriyah borders was ordered by the U.S.A. to be implemented by the Egyptian president who worships Carter and Begin. The statement went on to say that the Egyptian revolutionary committees (?condemn) any attack against the Libyan Arab people and their pioneer revolution as an attack against the Arab nation because the Libyan revolution is the real tool of achieving the comprehensive unity from the (?ocean) to the Gulf.

The statement said: Our Arab army in Egypt, faithful soldiers of An-Nasir: You fought for the sake of your Arab nation. Do not accept humiliation, and do not obey the orders of the defeated president which are in fact the orders of the U.S. White House and the Zionist Knesset. Don't accept the aggression against your Libyan Arab people. How would you fight your own people. It will be shameful to obey these orders and remain as slaves to U.S.A. and Israel.

AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM PFLP'S HABASH

LD200320 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The brother leader has received a cable of support and solidarity from Dr George Habash, the secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) in which we affirmed the front's solidarity with the Great 1 September Revolution in the face of the military concentrations and the declaration of a state of emergency by the defeated Egyptian regime along the borders of Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah [SPLAJ]. The following is the text of the cable:

Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi: A greeting of revolution and struggle. In the name of the Political Bureau of the PFLP and its Central Committee and in the name of all fighters and cadres of the PFLP, we wish to declare our full solidarity with the Great 1 September Revolution in the face of the military concentrations and the declaration of state of emergency by the traitor As-Sadat regime on the borders of SPLAJ.

Your firm stand in the face of the treason of agent As-Sadat and his compliance with the designs of imperialism, Zionism and reaction in the region prompted American imperialism to use with all its strength and various means, including in particular, the regime of agent As-Sadat to confront the Great 1 September Revolution.

The PFLP stands with you in the same trench against this dangerous escalation of aggression by the regime of traitor As-Sadat. We are fully confident that the masses of the Libyan heroic people are capable of thwarting the aggression and facing all plots, whatever the sacrifices.

[Signed] George Habash, secretary general of PFLP, 19 June 1980

JABIR RECEIVES PDRY PARTY OFFICIAL 17 JUNE

LD181522 Tripoli JANA in English 1421 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Tripoli, June 18, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Chief of staff of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces Brigadier Abu Bakr Ynis Jabir received yesterday Mr Saleh Mesleh Kasem, member of the Political Bureau and the secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of the Democratic Republic of Yemen, who is currently visiting the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

FOREIGN SECRETARY AT-TURAYKI MEETS WITH YAR OFFICIAL

LD181912 Tripoli JANA in English 1750 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Tripoli, June 18, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The foreign secretary met this morning Mr Husayn Muhammad ad-Dufi, member of the advisory council and advisor to the president of Yemen Arab Republic for unity affairs. During the meeting matters related to means of bolstering bilateral relations between the two combine [as recevied] were discussed.

KIPRIANOU, DENKTAS WELCOME LIBYAN MEDIATION EFFORT

LD190126 Tripoli JANA in English 1749 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Tripoli, June 18, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--President Spyros Kiprianou of Cyprus and Rauf Denktas, Turkish community leader in Cyprus, both welcomed a move by the Jamahiriyah to solve the Cyprian problem. Mr Denktas said he is ready to attend a conference held in Tripoli for this purpose. Mr Denktas has paid a visit to the Jamahiriyah and met with Major 'Abd as-Salaam Jallud and the foreign secretary.

UN Secretary General Informed

LD191330 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1230 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] The foreign minister of Cyprus today conveyed to the brother foreign secretary the gratitude of President Kiprianou to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah for its efforts toward solving the Cyprus problem. The foreign minister of Cyprus confirmed the preparedness of President Kiprianou to meet Mr R. Denktas in Libya within the framework of a conference to solve the Cyprus problem. The foreign secretary has acquainted the UN secretary general of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah's efforts to solve the Cyprus problem.

MAURITANIA

DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA'S IENG THIRITH ARRIVES

AB181750 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Lt Col Ahmed Mahmoud, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation (CMSN) and minister in charge of information, this morning received in audience Mrs Ieng Thirith, minister of social affairs and special envoy of the president of Democratic Kampuchea. The Kampuchean minister arrived in Nouakchott yesterday evening at the head of a delegation comprising (Mr Ngo Ping), adviser at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; (Mr Taning Kong Hin) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and (Miss Ieng Geshida) of the Ministry of Social Affairs.

Mrs Ieng Thirith was welcomed by the minister in charge of information, the minister of health, labor and social affairs, and the director of international cooperation at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. At the airport, the Kampuchean minister made the following statement:

[Begin Ieng Thirith recording] It is with great emotion that the Democratic Kampuchean delegation arrives in Nouakchott, the beautiful and glorious capital of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, to begin a goodwill visit at a time when our national army has just warded off the offensive launched by the Vietnamese attackers. Our delegation brings the fraternal greetings and warm sentiments of the government and brotherly people of Democratic Kampuchea to the government and people of Mauritania.

We are happy to pay our respect to the heroic people of Mauritania, who, under the enlightened leadership of President Mohammed Khouna Ould Haydala, have been able to preserve their independence, their sovereignty and their national dignity, and have won great victories both in their national unity and their national reconstruction. Our delegation has come to Nouakchott to express the gratitude of the government and people of Democratic Kampuchea to President Mohammed Khouna Ould Haydala, to the government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and to the brotherly people of Mauritania for their fraternal support and active solidarity in the most difficult period of our history and for their support in the Kampuchean people's just struggle against the racial discrimination of the expansionist Vietnamese, supported by Soviet international expansionism, whose true nature was suddenly exposed during its brutal aggression against Afghanistan.

Undaunted by their defeat in the 1979-80 dry-season, the Hanoi authorities continue [word indistinct] their treacherous political and diplomatic maneuvers on the international scene in order to bring confusion and discord within the front opposing Soviet international expansionism so that they can continue with the extermination of the remaining 5 million of our people, after killing more than 2 million up to this day.

After mining our country all over [words indistinct] the so-called (?Indochina) federation of [word indistinct], which is nothing more than the great Vietnam. But thanks to our resolute struggle, and with the support of our Mauritanian brothers and all peace-loving peoples of the world, we are sure that the coming months will crown our sacrifices with victory and usher in the ultimate defeat of the Vietnamese regional expansionists and their Soviet international expansionists masters.

The Democratic Kampuchea delegation is convinced that their presence in the Islamic Republic of Mauritania will help to further strengthen the friendly and fraternal relations between our two peoples, our two governments and our two countries. [end recording]

EGYPTIAN EMBASSY OFFICIAL PRESENTS EGYPT'S REPLY ON TALKS

TA191501 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Acting Egyptian Ambassador Muhammad Huzandar handed Egypt's reply on the continuation of the autonomy talks to the head of the Israeli ministerial autonomy team, Dr Yosef Burg. This is the reply of Egypt's Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali to a letter Burg sent him last month. The Egyptian diplomat told our correspondent Bassam Ja'bar that the letter contains Egypt's position on the continued talks and that Dr Burg informed him he would answer the letter before the summit of the three heads of autonomy delegations in Washington apparently at the beginning of next month.

Burg Comments on Message

TA191744 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Interior Minister Dr Burg received a letter from the Egyptian foreign minister today. Minister Burg told our correspondent Beni Rom that his impression from a first reading of the letter is that it may contain preconditions for the resumption of the autonomy talks in Washington. [begin recording]

[Burg] The letter concerns settlement affairs. To judge by first impressions it actually repeats past arguments in addition to a possible sharper formulation. This, however, should be compared and checked.

[Rom] Have you changed your position regarding the settlements?

[Burg] I think that the entire settlement issue is exaggerated and is used by those abroad who do not like us. I think that a city like Jerusalem, for example, needs a security belt of Jewish settlements, especially as these settlements are not established on private lands. I think that no unprejudiced person could ask the State of Israel to rely for its defense on a coastal strip 10-12 km wide and not have the security of settlements in addition. [end recording]

VENICE DECLARATION PROTESTED TO EUROPEAN AMBASSADORS

TA191241 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Foreign Ministry officials today protested the Venice declaration in separate meetings with European ambassadors in Jerusalem. The recent statement by West European leaders called for a role for the PLO in peace negotiations. Foreign Ministry Director General Yosef Ciechanover reiterated the government's condemnation of the declaration. Germany's ambassador told our reporter it is still not clear whether a European study group will soon tour the Middle East.

Further Details of Protest

TA191854 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Israel understands the interest West Europe reveals in our region, but it believes that West Europe is encouraging extremism rather than moderation in the Middle East conflict. Foreign Ministry sources said this to our correspondent David Witztum after Foreign Ministry Director General Yosef Ciechanover talked with the ambassadors of the nine EEC countries.

In the meeting, the Foreign Ministry's director general made it clear to the ambassadors that the only framework for the continued negotiations is that of the Camp David agreements and certainly not that of the Venice document. The ambassadors said they understood Israel has not rejected outright the plan to send an investigatory committee to the region. They added that after the details regarding the delegation are worked out the parties will discuss the issue again.

FRG Explains Its Contribution

TA191507 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Excerpt] On the day following the Venice conference, German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt sent a special emissary to the Israeli Embassy in Bonn to explain that at the German delegation's initiative, a clause was introduced into the Venice declaration calling for an advance discussion of the Middle East moves with the participation of all regional parties.

Our correspondent Tzvi Lidar reports that Schmidt sent his emissary to explain this to the Knesset delegation visiting Germany at the time. The Israeli delegation's visit ended today and Knesset Speaker Yitzhaq Berman said that he believes Germany is the best address for Israeli information in West Europe. Many there want to hear Israel's position.

DISCUSSIONS CONTINUE OVER CUTS IN DEFENSE BUDGET

Total State Budget Figures

TA191657 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] The state budget will be updated soon by over 300 billion pounds and thus it will exceed 1 trillion pounds for the first time in the annals of Israel. One trillion is the digit "1" followed by 12 zeros. On Sunday the Cabinet will discuss cutting an additional 8 billion pounds, which, together with the cut of 7 billion pounds from the defense budget will amount to a total cut of 25 billion [figure as heard] Israeli pounds. Here is Yosef Pri'el's report:

[Begin recording] The state budget of 653 billion pounds, approved by the Knesset, included a deficit of 26 billion pounds. This budget was based on the assumption that the rate of inflation in the first half of the fiscal year will reach 20 percent. In the first 2 months, April and May, this price increase has already been exhausted and no further price hike is covered in the budget from now until September. According to treasury calculations, an additional 63 billion pounds will be necessary to cover this deficit.

However, this is not sufficient and in 2 months or so the finance minister will ask the Cabinet and the Knesset to update the budget according to the predicted inflation for the second half of the year, and to add 250 to 300 billion pounds. Thus the budget may reach over 1 trillion Israeli pounds this year, that is 1,000 billion pounds.

In order to reduce the real deficit in the budget--which is not covered by taxation nor by raising funds on the capital market--the treasury made its proposal for budget cuts. Last night the Cabinet endorsed a cut of 7 billion pounds in the defense budget and the finance minister wants a cut of up to 15 billion pounds.

The significance of this request in the ocean of hundreds of billions of pounds is an effort to slow down the pace of inflation by some 10 to 15 percent. It is already clear that unless drastic moves are made this year, inflation in Israel will reach a new peak of 130 to 140 percent. [end recording]

Begin on Cuts, Cabinet Reshuffle

TA200951 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 20 Jun 80 pp 1, 11

[By military correspondent Ya'aqov Erez]

[Excerpts] "I could not promise Finance Minister Yiga'el Hurvitz that I would accept his proposal for cuts in other Cabinet ministries. His proposal will be discussed at the next Cabinet meeting and each minister will voice his opinion," Prime Minister and Defense Minister Menahem Begin said in a special interview to MA'ARIV yesterday afternoon.

Mr Begin stressed that he did meet with the finance minister. "There were rumours that he wanted to resign. Mr Hurvitz works with both devotion and talent. In our meeting, he said that he did not insist that the cuts be made specifically in the defense budget," Mr Begin pointed out.

Mr Begin added that the Cabinet decision to cut the defense budget by 7 billion Israeli pounds "can be carried out without impairing the IDF strength."

In the interview the prime minister appealed to the public to follow the example of the regular army and give up a day's wages each month. "I would like to express my belief, at least my hope, that many civilians will follow in the footsteps of the officers and enlisted men. I am confident that the Cabinet members will do so, and I hope that the Knesset members will follow suit. Thus, an atmosphere of economizing and volunteering will be created among the people. This will aid our defense system on the one hand, and will be instrumental in economic recovery, on the other."

To the question: "Does the prime minister and defense minister intend to hold both offices," Mr Begin replied: "No! I want to fulfill the pledge I made to the Liberal Party that its candidate will be foreign minister and that Foreign Minister Shamir will become defense minister." Mr Begin said that next week he will have personal meetings with Democratic Party members and will try to convince them to withdraw their objection to the appointment of Yitzhaq Moda'i, "who is an excellent man and in my opinion can successfully fulfill these duties."

Mr Begin expressed his confidence that Yitzhaq Shamir will be appointed defense minister. "He will be an excellent defense minister. He has acquired a name in the Knesset and in the Cabinet, and he is known to all to be a man of reason. The general opinion is that he is an outstanding person. Shamir will fulfill these duties and will sit in the Defense Ministry throughout the week. The fact that I am spending 1 or 2 days a week here is not detrimental to the execution of these duties, since I handle defense affairs while I am in Jerusalem as well. I still think that a defense minister who will deal exclusively with defense affairs is needed. Therefore, this task of mine is temporary, definitely temporary."

Asked whether in the wake of last week's events the prime minister is still willing to appoint Minister Ari'el Sharon to handle special defense projects, Begin said: "Ari'el Sharon is a great expert on defense affairs and it is not unlikely that I will ask him to fulfill different defense-related tasks. The same is true of other ministers, such as Yiga'el Yadin, for instance."

Yesterday afternoon the prime minister and defense minister watched two films produced by the IDF spokesman's photography department: one on terrorism and the other on the importance of Judaea and Samaria. After watching these films, Mr Begin referred to the activity of the Palestinian terrorist organizations, divulging that "this year alone, 137 terrorist cells were cracked in Judaea and Samaria. Hundreds of kilograms of explosives and over 1,000 people connected with these cells were discovered."

Begin noted that the terrorist organizations are spending $1 million daily. "These sums arrive from the petrodollar countries." Mr Begin once again critizied the states supporting the terrorist organizations. He pointed out that these states do so for materialistic reasons and because of oil interests. "Some states are guided by materialistic egoism of the basest sort," he said.

Hurvitz Not To Resign

TA191214 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] The finance minister said that he did not intend to resign. He told our correspondent on economic affairs Yosi Melman: I do not intend to announce my resignation.

Hurvitz is currently addressing a conference of hoteliers at the Hasharon Hotel in Herzliyya. Our correspondent reports that prior to his speech, the finance minister spoke with the agriculture minister, who apparently attempted to persuade him not to submit his resignation. Earlier, Knesset Members Yig'al Kohen and Yig'al Kohen-Orgad spoke to Hurvitz. Our correspondent has learned that Minister Hurvitz intends to continue his struggle for further cuts in the budget and, perhaps, to adopt additional steps to absorb money from the public.

Hurvitz on Budget Cuts

TA191337 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Finance Minister Yiga'el Hurvitz has said that the prime minister summoned him to his office about 2 hours ago and pleaded with him not to resign. The finance minister replied that he had not demanded that the IDF cut the defense budget, but he had rather demanded that the government save money. If the government cannot save in defense, it will have to save on other items, the finance minister said.

Hurvitz continued: I am for the Likud and the government. The government conducts the political negotiations correctly and tries its best not to concede in Judaea and Samaria. However, if the government does not carry out what it ought to do in the economy it does not have a right to exist. If the government does not support me it will be left without me, Minister Hurvitz concluded.

Following these remarks, the finance minister told our correspondent on economic affairs Yosi Melman that he was now demanding that the government cut about 8 billion Israeli pounds, the sum the government did not agree to cut from the defense budget. Hurvitz added that the government would have to decide where to make the cuts and in which ministries. In his opinion, another 6 percent could be cut in the budget of certain ministries. Nevertheless, he said he would not initiate or raise proposals of his own on the cuts.

Hurvitz on Egyptian Peace Treaty

TA191440 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Reacting to former Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman's call urging him to resign, Hurvitz said that he, too, is concerned about the IDF and Israel's security, but said that there is a limit to what the State of Israel can bear. He added that he had doubts about the peace treaty with Egypt and added that even now he is skeptical and has reservations and questions on whether we should pay Egypt with economic and strategic assets in return for an agreement dependent on progress in the autonomy talks. I am afraid we stand to lose on both fronts, the finance minister said.

Hurvitz Meets With Dayan

TA191950 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Finance Ministry senior officials told our correspondent that they believe that even if the Cabinet decides to make the necessary cuts in its expenditures it will not be able to implement this decision. The officials believe that within a short time the finance minister will have to reconsider resigning from his post.
The finance minister met with MK Moshe Dayan today at the finance minister's request. This has been learned by our correspondent for party affairs. The meeting was held at Dayan's house. The two personalities confirmed the fact of the meeting, but refused to divulge any details about it.

Rafi Faction, Hurvitz Meet

TA191735 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Our correspondent Amnon Nadav reports that the discussion of the Rafi faction has ended and that the question of withdrawal from the government, from the coalition and from the Likud was not raised for voting at Yiga'el Hurvitz' request. The moment I feel my status is eroded, as was the case with Ehrlich, I will draw the appropriate conclusions, the finance minister says.

Chief of Staff on Cuts

TA191435 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan today gave details of the ways the IDF will save 7 billion pounds, as per the cabinet decision; 4 billion pounds will be cut by regular economizing measures; 1 billion will be saved if all regular servicemen respond to the chief of staff's call and contribute 1 day's wages this year; 2 billion pounds will be saved on the following items; cuts in the number of reserve duty days, cuts in manpower and fuel transport, cancellation of various construction operations, a cut in the army's participation in regular servicemen's rent fees, deferment of the construction of the Tel Malhata airfield and by not removing the Bedouin from there.

Lieutenant General Eytan was speaking at a news conference he held this afternoon in the army headquarters. He said that the IDF will not touch even 1 cent of the education of potential juvenile delinquents budget.

Our military correspondent Roni Daniyel says that last night it was decided that in October, toward the second half of the [fiscal] year, the defense establishment will be compensated for the price rises.

Opposition Leader Peres on Cuts

TA191621 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Labor Party Chairman Shimon Peres also reacted to the decision to make cuts in the defense budget, saying that there is no room for these cuts as long as the settlement budget is not cut. The real choice is not between a tank versus a school, but between a tank and a settlement, Shimi'on Peres said. He added that as a former defense minister he is prepared to have the defense budget cut, but only after less vital budgets are also trimmed.

ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN TOURISM REPORTED UNSATISFACTORY

TA190729 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] What is the situation of Israeli-Egyptian tourism relations? Our correspondent reports that these relations have not made any satisfactory progress so far. This is also the opinion of the director general of the industry, trade and tourism ministry, Yoram Ziv. Among other things, an Egyptian Tourism Ministry delegation has been invited several times to visit Israel, but it has not yet arrived. Our correspondent Beni Rom reports:

[Rom] The Israeli-Egyptian tourism agreement--as it appears on paper and within the codex of international agreements--could be described as an excellent agreement. The framework agreement includes clauses providing for the realization of possibilities and extraordinary cooperation between the two countries. Prior to the signing of the agreement, tourism experts and travel agents, both in Israel and Egypt cautioned about a possible assault of Israeli tourists on Egypt and about ever-increasing movement of Egyptian tourists to Israel. Today, the situation is entirely different. Here is Industry, Trade and Tourism Ministry Director General Yoram Ziv.

[Begin Ziv recording] On the issue of cooperation to promote international tourism to this region we have not made much progress. In fact, the Egyptian delegation scheduled to arrive in Israel has postponed its arrival several times. Therefore, we could not formulate any practical steps to realize the issue. Had there been Israeli-Egyptian coordination on this issue we would have reached a more impressive number. [end recording]

[Rom] The Egyptian Tourism Ministry has not supplied an explanation to the repeated cancellations of the scheduled visit by the Egyptian tourism delegation to Israel. To date, 1,000 tourists have arrived in Israel from Egypt, whereas 2,500 Israelis have visited Egypt. Mr Ziv continues:

[Begin Ziv recording] Undoubtedly, this is only the beginning. However, this is far from the estimated wave of tens and hundreds of thousands of Israelis going to Egypt. This is also a very small part of the expected potential of international tourism that could arrive in this region. [end recording]

SYRIA ALLOWS ARMED TERRORIST SQUADS INTO GOLAN VILLAGES

TA191231 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 19 Jun 80 p 1

[By Ze'ev Schiff, military correspondent]

[Text] Syria has recently allowed the terrrorist organizations to concentrate armed squads in various Golan Heights villages, with a view toward possibly permitting them to carry out operations across its border with Israel.

It will be recalled that theSyrians several months ago announced that they had decided to allow the terrorists to operate from Syrian territory against targets in Israel. It appears that the only step taken in this direction is giving the terrorists the opportunity to concentrate some of their units in various villages along the border with Israel on the Golan Heights. With the exception of this new deployment, it would appear that the Syrians are not yet allowing the terrorists to cross the Syrian border into Israeli territory, and they apparently prefer to have the terrorists infiltrate southward, cross the Jordanian border, and try to penetrate into Israel from there.

REPORTAGE ON OAU MINISTERIAL COUNCIL SESSIONS

Speeches to Council

AB182250 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The foreign minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Simon Muzenda, speaking immediately to the formal opening [of the OAU Ministerial Council meeting] by President Siaka Stevens, spoke of Sierra Leone's significant contributions to the liberation of Zimbabwe. He was thanking President Stevens for his opening address on behalf of his counterparts and noted that his country was still beset with numerous problems and appealed for continued assistance toward the attainment of total independence. The foreign minister also reviewed the successes of the OAU since its inception and cited unity as the bedrock of its future success.

He spoke of countries still under racist and colonial oppression and reaffirmed the organization's relentless struggle to insure the liberation of every pocket of oppression in the continent. Zimbabwe's foreign minister recalled the invaluable support rendered his country by the Organization of African Unity during the liberation struggle and gave assurance of his country's readiness to play a meaningful role in the organization.

On behalf of all the liberation movements and the struggle peoples of southern Africa, Mr John (Rakatini) of the African National Congress, ANC, said that Sierra Leone's hosting of the conference is a clear testimony of its commitment to the total emancipation of the continent. He remarked that the meeting was taking place in the wake of the victory of the Zimbabwean people and at the dawn of the intensification of the struggle in South Africa. He hoped that at the end of the deliberations, the Council of Ministers will adopt resolutions that will insure a realization of the emancipation of the entire continent.

Sierra Leone's foreign minister, Dr Abdulai Conteh, who was elected chairman of the Council of Ministers, noted that today more than ever before the states of the world are in dire need of the weapons of peace. He observed the quest for the acquisition of basic human needs and the clash between historical claims and modern attachments are among those [problems] clamoring for solution. While noting that the (?donors) have the cure to these problems, the foreign minister affirmed that the solution requires nonpartial, nonparochial approaches and ideals and a rather realistic approach.

Dr Abdulai Conteh, welcoming the delegation of Zimbabwe, noted that their presence has been a source of pride and inspiration. He referred to Zimbabwe as a badge of courage and an insignia of pride that independent Africa will pay any price to insure that the rest of Africa is totally free from alien and colonial domination. The foreign minister reminded the council that their task is not yet completed as Namibia is yet to be freed.

On economic development, Dr Conteh said that the position of Africa today in the world economy presents a structure geared toward the production of raw materials for export to the industrialized nations. In this regard, he added, African economies are so distorted that they curtail the development needs of their people, for whom they have the sacred charge of providing the basic needs of food, shelter, clothing and primary health care. The foreign minister appealed to the Council of Ministers to lay aside all partial affections and prejudices, bearing in mind that their deliberations are in the supreme interests of Africa. He stressed that they have many more issues to unite them than to divide them.

In his report [to the OAU Ministerial Council session], the OAU secretary general, Mr Edem Kodjo, paid resounding tribute to the wisdom and devotion of President Stevens in the cause of the African Continent and in projecting Sierra Leone's image on the international scene. He called for a concerted effort in eradicating [word indistinct] problem in Africa, which he described as a pestilence in the continent.

Work on Summit Agenda

AB191503 Paris AFP in English 1351 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Freetown, Mune 19 (AFP)--The OAU Council of Ministers met behind closed doors today to decide an agenda for the 17th OAU summit meeting scheduled to open here on July 1.

At the same time, informal contacts began on the sidelines over the western Sahara. The POLISARIO Front hopes the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic it has proclaimed there will be admitted as an OAU member despite opposition from the Moroccan Government, which has annexed the former Spanish colony.

Africa's political, economic and cultural problems, particularly the struggles in southern Africa and the continuing civil war in Chad, figure on a draft agenda.

The host Government of Sierra Leone has called for the draft to include a proposal to create an OAU political security council. The Libyan representation, for its part, has asked that the question of war damages should be included.

A meeting of 23 African states (out of 50 OAU members) who have recognized the Saharan Republic was to have been held last night, according to some sources, while other sources said that it would not be held for several days.

Speculation was rife here over the tactics to be used by POLISARIO supporters and those of Morocco.

Ministers are to examine several reports on decolonization and imposition of an oil embargo against South Africa, the possible consequences for neighbouring countries of such an embargo and also the implications of a boycott of aircraft that go to Pretoria.

They are also to study reports on the Middle East, the situation in Chad, creation of joint OAU defense force and refugees in Africa.

On the economic front, the council is to discuss Afro-Arab cooperation, transport and communications, civil aviation and scientific and cultural problems.

The Sierra Leone proposal of a political security council envisages 15 member states: four from west Africa, three from North Africa, three from central Africa, three from east Africa and two from southern Africa.

A problem that the conference has yet to resolve is which country should provide the second vice-chairman. This falls to a North African state and Libya and Egypt each claim the vacant seat.

A delegation from Liberia's new military government arrived here yesterday [words indistinct] month of a civil war, was today still unrepresented.

South African Repression Condemned

AB200710 Paris AFP in English 0700 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Freetown, June 20 (AFP)--The OAU, in a tough comment on the latest unrest in South Africa, condemned the cold-blooded murder of defenceless civilians, including schoolchildren, in a statement issued here yesterday by the Council of Ministers.

They called on the UN Security Council to assume its responsibilities in the face of the dangerous and rapidly deteriorating situation by taking actions towards comprehensive mandatory sanctions in order to hasten the liquidation of the apartheid system and the establishment of a democratic state in South Africa.

The current savage repression was another act of defiance of world opinion.... This barbaric act once again demonstrates the fascist character of the apartheid regime, which poses serious danger to international peace and security, the ministers said.

Their statement continued: This stubborn reaffirmation of the regime's opposition to the granting of basic human and political rights to the vast majority of the black population leaves the heroic people of South Africa no other choice but to take up arms and fight to liberate themselves from the inhuman system that has condemned them to perpetual bondage.

The minister paid tribute to the country's coloureds (mixed race) and Indians for rejecting government manoeuvres to use them as a buffer against the black majority. The patriotic alliance thus formed was the surest way to sound the death knell of the monstrous apartheid regime, the OAU said.

The ministers condemned South African raids against Zambia and Angola and Pretoria's backing for the opposition UNITA movement in Angola, which the OAU termed a puppet group. The council asked the international community, particularly the countries who through investments are nurturing the apartheid system, to exert pressure to get the attacks ended.

The ministers issued the statement after a closed-door plenary session at which they studied reports from the OAU liberation and decolonisation committees and on the Middle East. Discussion of the civil war in Chad was held over till today.

OAU spokesman Peter Onu said 22 delegates spoke on the Mideast and Palestinian issues, representing all viewpoints, ranging from condemnation of the Camp David peace arrangements worked out by Egypt, Israel and the United States to an acknowledgement that Egypt had regained the greater part of its territories. The meeting condemned Israel's decision to make all Jerusalem the country's capital.

Egypt's representative Samir Ahmed said the Cairo government hoped to move talks on Palestinian autonomy forward so that Palestinians themselves could then pursue the matter. He was countering criticisms from some delegations that Egypt had no right to be speaking for the Palestinians.

ETHIOPIA

RESOLUTIONS OF PARTY ORGANIZING CONGRESS ADOPTED

LD192036 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1305 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Resolutions adopted by the First Congress of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia [COPWE], read at the closing session of the congress by PMAC Secretary General Fikre Selassie Wogderes--recorded]

[Text] The First Congress of COPWE closely examined the report submitted by Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam. The report vividly outlined the bitter struggle waged by the Ethiopian broad masses and the susequent revolutionary achievements and provided a clear definition of the revolutionary path to be pursued in the struggle against the exploitation of man by man and for the establishment of a just and properous society.

The report explained the difficulties met in the efforts to establish a party, which is a prerequisite for the success of our revolutionary struggle.

The congress, after a keen and broad debate on the report, and aware of the basic preparations needed for the implementation of COPWE's program, adopted the following resolutions:

1. Mindful of the importance of a clear political line for the success of any political organization, COPWE resolved that a clear and correct political line based on objective internal and external factors should be defined;

2. Mindful of the need for organizational unity, COPWE resolved that organizational committees that reflect the objective realities in Ethiopia should be established;

3. It is obvious that at any given juncture in history a popular leader emerges. Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam's leadership is evedence of this historical fact. The congress endorses the leadership of Comrade Mengistu Mariam, as well as of the various structural organs of COPWE;

4. Concious of the responsibility entrusted to him by Article No 174/1980 of the January 1980 declaration on the establishment of COPWE, the comrade chairman struggled with zeal and determination for the success of COPWE, thus once again proving his determination to fight for the revolutionary gains of the working people of Ethiopia. History has shown that this role of the broad masses is predominately determined by the political and ideological leadership evident at that particular moment in history. History has also shown that the direction of historical developements can be positively or adversly influenced by political leadership. In light of this, it is evident that the wise and bold decisions taken by Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam in the course of the whole revolutionary process mark him as the most illustrous personality in the annals of our revolutionary history.

Since the implementation of the programs of COPWE, which is a product of the immense sacrifices of the broad masses of Ethiopia, is a pressing and burning issue, the congress recognizes that the time is ripe for the immediate establishment of the party of the working people of Ethiopia.

The congress unanimously resolves to accept the political line defined above and the revolutionary achievements attained so far as guidelines to all members of COPWE in their day-to-day activities.

Mengistu Closes Congress

LD192042 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 19 Jun 80 EA

[Text] Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam has said that the successful conclusion of the First Congress of COPWE is a source of pride for the working people of Ethiopia and an additional victory for our revolutionary struggle. Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the PMAC and COPWE and commander in chief of the revolutionary army, was addressing the closing session of the first historic congress of COPWE.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu said that the extent of our revolutionary gains was to be gauged by our success in mobilizing the working people to pursue socialist ideals. He added that we are certain of marked success in this regard in future, and the speeches on behalf of millions of citizens at the congress in support of our objectives and programs made us fully confident that our objectives will be accomplished.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu said that the points raised at the congress and the resolutions adopted would be an additional force for our struggle since they reflect our unanimity in wanting to form a vanguard party. He pointed out that it is essential that we analyze seriously the general objectives and tasks demanded by the prevailing realities. He said that for further success in this respect it is essential to identify clearly the objectives of the revolution and to execute pressing tasks.

SOMALIA SAID TO BE TRYING TO EXPLOIT REFUGEE PROBLEM

LD191928 Addis Ababa in English to neighboring countries 1530 GMT 19 Jun 80 EA

[Text] Ethiopia has once again exposed the fallacious claim of the Siad Barre regime of harboring over 1.2 million Ethiopian refugees in Somalia.

A statement by the ENA [ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY] said that it was easy to discover the fallacy of the Mogadishu claim because the entire population of Somali-speaking Ethiopians in the Ogaden region is only 575,000. The statement said that Mogadishu's exaggerated number of Ethiopian refugees in Somalia was meant to solicit international assistance for the fulfillment of its futile expansionist exercise. The agency said that international aid given to Somalia was being funneled toward the purchase of military hardware, some of which was captured recently from Somalia's regular soldiers infiltrated into Ethiopia to commit acts of aggression. It added that $170 million assistance of the UN Commission for Refugees was but one of the aids Somalia received recently to augment its declared adventurist expansionist plan.

The agency said that Ethiopia is obliged to express its misgivings regarding any assistance given to a country like Somalia, which is trying to exploit the refugee problem for its political and military (?mission) against a sovereign country.

KENYA

PRICE, BANKING CHANGES IN NEW BUDGET ANNOUNCED

LD192014 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 19 Jun 80 EA

[Excerpts] Prices of fuel, cigarettes and beer have gone up. The price increases were contained in a speech read in parliament today by the vice president and minister for finance, Mr Mwai Kibaki, during the 1980-81 financial year.

The price of the premium motor spirit has gone up 53 cents a liter, regular by 40 cents, while diesel went up 8 cents a liter.

The measures on excise duty will bring an additional 3.65 million pounds in revenue.

Mr Kibaki told parliament that the total estimated expenditure for 1980-81 is 856 million pounds. Out of this, 730 million pounds will have to raised locally.

The vice president also announced that no locally incorporated bank shall be licensed to conduct business if its paid-up capital was less than 10 million shillings. As to foreign incorporated banks, Mr Kibaki said he would propose an amendment so that they shall not be licensed if their paid-up capital was less than 50 million shillings. In addition, the vice president said, foreign incorporated banks will now be required to keep in Kenya an assigned capital of not less than 10 million shillings as opposed to the present 2 million shillings. Locally incorporated financial institutions shall now be required to increase their minimum paid-up capital from 500,000 shillings to 1 million shillings, while those incorporated outside Kenya shall be required to increase their minimum paid-up capital from 2.5 million shillings to 5 million shillings.

The vice president said urgent measures had been taken to insure that adequate food will be available through commercial as well as concessionary purchase of maize, wheat and rice from external sources.

Mr Kibaki also noted that the rates of income tax in this country were reasonable for a developing country and did not propose any change. Mr Kibaki, however, proposed to introduce a new tax on telecommunications services to be called telecommunications tax. The tax shall be equal to 15 percent of charges on telephone bills, telegraphs and telexes and shall be collected by the Kenya Posts and Telecommunications Corporation on behalf of the Exchequer. The tax shall become effective on 1 August this year.

In attendance during the budget day speech was his excellency the president, Mr Daniel arap Moi; cabinet ministers, assistant ministers, MPs, members of the diplomatic corps, senior government officials and many wananchi [citizens]. On arrival at Parliament buildings, President Moi was cheered by thousands of wananchi. He was met by the speaker of the National Assembly, Mr Fred Mati.

SOMALIA

BARRE URGES POLITICAL SOLUTION TO HORN, REFUGEE PROBLEMS

LD191156 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0330 GMT 19 Jun 80 EA

[Excerpt] Secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and president of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, last night called on the world at large to increase assistance to the large number of refugees entering Somalia.

Challe Siad, who was speaking at a press conference held at the house of the people in Mogadishu, stressed that Somalia welcomed any humanitarian assistance extended to these refugees. The president said that the refugees, who had fled from the oppression of the Abyssinian regime, had caused considerable strain on the economy of the country, and Somalia alone was not capable of coping with the problem. "We call on the world at large to give assistance to the refugees who are flowing into the country," said the president. Challe Siad added that it is imperative that a political solution be found to the problem of the Horn on Africa, particularly the refugee problem.

The SDAR president reiterated that those people under Abyssinian colonialism should be granted the right of self-determination and that all foreign troops should leave the region. Challe Siad, who was answering questions about Somalia's relations with the outside world said: "Somalia is a freedom-loving country and it welcomes friendly relations with other countries of the world, relations based on understanding."

UGANDA

APPOINTMENT OF MINISTER OF STATE FOR SUPPLY ANNOUNCED

ID182322 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 18 Jun 80 EA

[Summary] The Military Commission has, after careful consideration, decided to appoint Mr (Apuliga), minister of state for supply to handle all the activities hitherto handled by the Central Allocation Committee. A spokesman from the Ministry of Supply said that this change had been introduced so as to accelerate efficient and effective distribution of goods.

MILITARY COMMISSION SENDS FOOD TO HUNGER-STRICKEN AREAS

ID182324 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 18 Jun 80 EA

[Excerpt] The Military Commission is doing its best to (?relieve) the hunger situation and damage caused by cattle raiders in the eastern and northern regions of Uganda. Commenting on reports that not enough was being done to bring the situation to normal, a spokesman said that the commission has already assigned the deputy minister of education, Mr Max Chaudry, to be in charge of the distribution of essential commodities in the affected areas. The minister has already taken up this responsibility, and is in close contact with members of the commission, briefing them regularly of any new development in the area concerned. The chief of staff, Brig David Oyite Ojok, has also been visiting the areas to assess the situation militarily.

The commission also expressed concern over the distribution of relief aid. An official of the Ministry of Rehabilitation says that in addition to foreign aid, the government has sent over 400,000 kg of grain maize to Karamoja and other areas.

ZAIRE

QUADRIPARTITE SUMMIT MEETING BEGINS IN LUBUMBASHI

AB191550 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1312 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Lubumbashi, 19 June (AZAP)--The quadripartite Zambian-Mozambique-Zimbabwean-Zairian summit meeting began this afternoon in the 30 June Building with the participation of Presidents Kaunda, Samora Machel and Mobutu Sese Seko and Prime Minister Mugabe. That Zambian delegation is composed of the chairman of the Political and Legal Commission of the United National Independence Party's Political Bureau; the minister of energy, transport and communications; the acting minister of foreign affairs and the minister of labor.

The Mozambique president's entourage is composed of the finance minister, the minister of state at the presidency, the ministers of foreign trade and of ports and road transport, and the national commissioner for the army, while the Zairian delegation is composed of a minister of state, the minister of transport and energy and the minister of road traffic and telecommunications.

Mobutu Makes Opening Speech

AB191554 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1330 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Lubumbashi, 19 June (AZAP)--The quadripartite meeting between Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Zaire began this afternoon at 1430 (1230 GMT) in the 30 June Building in Lubumbashi.

In his opening speech, President Mobutu Sese Seko stated that Zaire is of the opinion that apart from concretizing the firm determination of our four states to harmonize their communication policies, the meeting no doubt opens a new era of understanding between our states as far as the common preoccupations of our peoples are concerned.

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION--Kinshasa, 4 Jun (AZAP)--According to statistics issued by COMETRA [expansion unknown], Zaire's oil production during the first 4 months of this year rose to 2,226,000 barrels. This production breaks down as follows: 621,000 barrels in January, 574,000 barrels in February, 505,000 barrels in March, and 526,000 barrels in April. [Kinshasa AZAP in French 1400 GMT 4 Jun 80 AB]

IDA LOAN FOR ZAIRE--The International Development Association (IDA), a branch of the World Bank, has just approved the grant of a loan of $11 million to Zaire to finance a project aimed at doubling her maize production within 6 years. A release from the World Bank says this amount is part of $183.2 million loan given by the ank and its IDA branch have granted to seven countries to finance their development projects. [Kinshasa AZAP in French 1353 GMT 17 Jun 80 AB]

GHANA

CUBAN AID IN PRODUCTION OF FUEL FROM SUGAR CANE SOUGHT

AB192130 Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 12 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Ghana will soon seek Cuba's assistance in the production of alcohol from sugar-cane for use as fuel, the minister for lands, natural resources, fuel and power, Professor George Benneh, announced yesterday.

Speaking during a courtesy call on him by the Cuban ambassador to Ghana, Mr Neil Ruiz Guerra, Professor Benneh said Ghana would also take advantage of Cuba's development in the use of sugar-cane bagasse for the production of paper.

Earlier, the ambassador had briefed the minister about Cuba's development of a special alcohol out of her sugar project which she was using as fuel for the running of almost all her 150 sugar factories.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT ON EVENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA ISSUED

AB191974 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] The Ghana Government has expressed great concern about events in South Africa in connection with the fourth anniversary of the Soweto uprising. An official statement issued in Accra this evening said it is most alarming to note that more than 40 lives have been lost and over 200 people have been seriously injured. The statement said the government condemned the flagrant abuse of power by the apartheid authorities, the lack of concern for the millions of oppressed Africans and the shameful violation of the fundamental principles of human rights.

The government reminds Botha and his puppet regime that the loss of over 600 lives 4 years ago marked the beginning of the intensified, irreversible struggle to liberate South Africa from the brutal apartheid oppression. It said the 13 years of relentless struggle by the nationalists of Zimbabwe which led to Zimbabwe's independence should remind South Africa that the struggle for the total liberation of Africa from colonial oppression has gained momentum. The Ghana Government therefore calls on the South African authorities to stop the atrocities and grant the legitimate demand of the African students for equal standards of education, equal work opportunities for all and a decent standard of living. The government said it is totally committed to the struggle to change the apartheid regime from oppressing the majority [word indistinct] in that country.

IVORY COAST

CONSTITUTIONAL MODIFICATION CHANGES ELECTORAL PROCEDURE

AB190630 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Before his meeting with students from the Paris school of administration, the head of state chaired a Council of Ministers meeting this morning at the presidential palace.

In accordance with a proposal made by the head of state, the Council of Ministers adopted a motion modifying the first paragraph of Article 29 of the constitution. The former paragraph stipulates that members of Parliament were to be elected directly by universal suffrage on the basis of a complete national list, but the newly adopted paragraph now reads as follows: Members of Parliament are elected by direct universal suffrage.

LIBERIA

DON WARNS SOLDIERS AGAINST INDISCIPLINE

AB190716 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0635 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Soldiers at the Barclay Training Center in Monrovia have again been warned against indiscipline and misbehavior in the community. The warning was given yesterday by head of state Master Sergeant Doe who visited the institute to inform the soldiers about the visit in Monrovia next Thrusday of President Felix Houphouet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast, Gnasingbe Eyadema of Togo, Sekou Toure of Guinea and Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone. Master Sergeant Doe told the men and women in arms to be responsible and disciplined in the execution of their duty.

NIGER

CABINET APPROVES LOME CONVENTION, ANTIMERCENARY PACT

AB192007 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The Cabinet met at 0900 today, Thursday, 19 June 1980 at its usual meeting place under the chairmanship of His Excellency Col Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state and government. It examined and adopted a number of draft ordinances. The draft ordinances included one authorizing the ratification of the act establishing the UN Organization for Industrial Development signed in Vienna on 8 April 1979. The cabinet also adopted draft ordinances authorizing the ratification of the OAU convention on the elimination of mercenaries in Africa and of the second Lome Convention between the African, Caribbean and Pacific states and the European Economic Community.

NIGERIA

POLITICAL PARTIES AGREE TO MAINTAIN, IMPLEMENT ACCORD

AB191716 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] The two political parties running the Nigerian federal government have agreed to continue to maintain and implement the accord between them. They are the National Party of Nigeria, NPN, and the Nigerian People's Party, NPP, who said that the agreement was vital to the interest, peace and stability of the country. At an interparty joint meeting in Lagos today, the two political parties decided to set up a number of committees, one of which will be charged with immediate harmonization of the manifestos and program of both the NPN and the NPP to insure the welfare and progress of the people of Nigeria in peace and Unity.

SENEGAL

PRIME MINISTER DIOUF TO VISIT FRANCE IN JULY

AB191220 Paris AFP in French 1137 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Dakar, 19 Jun (AFP)--Senegalese Prime Minister Mr Abdou Diouf is to visit Paris next month at the invitation of the French Government, President of the Republic Leopold Sedar Senghor has announced.

ANGOLA

POLISARIO LEADER ARRIVES ON VISIT 18 JUNE

AB191228 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] The secretary general of the POLISARIO Front and president of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, Mohammed Abdelaziz, arrived here in the People's Republic of Angola yesterday on an official visit for talks with officials on the strengthening of the existing cordial relations between Angola and his country.

Questioned in Luanda on his arrival, Comrade Mohamed Abdelaziz pointed out that he had made a tour of other African countries including Seychelles for talks on issues of common interests. He said: I met President France Albert Rene of Seychelles, Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Somora Machel of Mozambique and Didier Ratsiraka of Madagascar, and our talks were [words indistinct]. He added that here in Angola he would meet Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos for talks on bilateral relations.

DOS SANTOS REPLIES TO CASTRO'S AFRICA DAY MESSAGE

FL191200 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola, has sent a message to our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

The document reciprocates the message Fidel sent on Africa Day. It points out to the achievements of the revolutionary movement in the continent and analyzes the road still to be covered. It states that the Republic of Cuba, as an outstanding member of the socialist community and extraordinary example of consistent internationalism, has shown and continues to show in practice the superiority of socialist moral and of the principles of Marxism-Leninism. Aware of the role we are called upon to play in Africa, keeping alive the flame of the Cuban example in our fatherland, the Dos Santos message says, we are certain that, united and fulfilling our internationalist duty, we will march toward the happiness of our peoples, Africa and humanity.

MALAWI

ZAMBIAN-MALAWIAN RAIL LINK TO BEIRA PORT PLANNED

LD191026 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 18 Jun 80 CA

[Text] Zambian and Malawian ministers have discussed proposals in Blantyre to extend their railways to give Zambia access to Mozambique's Indian Ocean ports. The new rail link would be Zambia's shortest route to the sea for its vital copper exports. Zambia now relies on South African Railways and on the trouble-stricken Tazara Railway [Tanzania-Zambia Railroad] through Tanzania. The Zambian minister of finance, Mr Musokotwane, told newsmen after the meeting that Zambia had decided to go ahead with the new line through the east of the country to the Malawian border. Malawi was extending its system to meet that line and Zambian goods could pass through the existing railways to Beira in Mozambique.

SOUTH AFRICA

JOHANNESBURG: ZIMBABWE BEING LED TO SELF-DESTRUCTION

LD191318 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] We comment on the radical road to chaos in Zimbabwe: The independent state of Zimbabwe is a mere 2 months old, yet already the radical swing by extremist militant elements within Mr Robert Mugabe's ZANU-PF-dominated government is nudging the country toward the brink of potential economic chaos, political disruption and social disorder. When Mr Mugabe emerged as the man who would lead the new state of Zimbabwe; he spoke in conciliatory tones, promising a pragmatic and moderate approach toward both domestic and external affairs. At home both the whites and the black minority groups would be protected and could work together toward building a new Zimbabwe. So far as South Africa was concerned, economic relations would continue and even expand and there would be no interference in South African affairs from Zimbabwe. And, for the economic ears of the international community, Zimbabwe would continue to build on the foundation [of] a capitalist free enterprise economy, concentrating on reconstruction and progress toward economic stability.

That was 2 months ago and already the radicals from within Mr Mugabe's own ZANU-PF side of the Cabinet have shown their clear intentions of breaking these promises to South Africa, the international community and their own peoples. On the domestic front two Cabinet ministers have hinted at dismantling the safeguards for whites in the Lancaster House agreement, and radio and television news commentaries by the extremist-controlled Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation [ZBC] are lowering white morale daily. The result is that close to 4,000 whites have left the country since the February elections, and the figure is rising steeply each month. And black minority groups are also feeling the effects of ZANU-PF discrimination.

Only this week Mr Joshua Nkomo's Patriotic Front party accused the government of trying to prevent free and fair elections for local government later this year. It says that all opposition parties are being denied the information which would enable them to take part in the elections on a free and fair basis.

So far as relations with South Africa are concerned, while Zimbabwe is at this moment accepting vital food exports from her southern neighbor, President Banana has publicly interfered in South Africa's domestic affairs; Mr Mugabe has promised nonmilitary aid to anti-South African terrorists; Zimbabwe is considering the closure of the South African diplomatic mission in Salisbury; and the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation has been instructed to refer to South Africa at all times in such distorted terms as the Pretoria racist regime. In addition, all sporting links with South Africa are being steadily dismantled. So far as the international community is concerned, a Zimbabwean Cabinet minister has warned multinational companies that his government intends taking a larger share of their enormous profits, and the ZBC broadcasts continuous hostile and vitriolic attacks on the capitalist ethic and the West.

The message to Zimbabwe is crystal clear. Without your white expertise, you economic lifeline through South Africa, and future international investment, you would face economic chaos and collapse and your radical militants are leading you away from economic progress and stability through cooperation and consultation and along the path to potential self-destruction.

POLICE COMMISSIONER ASSESSES SITUATION FOLLOWING UNREST

LD191320 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 18 Jun 80 CA

[Text] It now appears that about 20 people were killed in last night's disturbances in the Cape Peninsula and that about 150 were injured. It has also been learned that two people were killed by police fire in continued violence and unrest today and that about 10 more were injured. Some of the injured are still in the hospital. The commissioner of police, General Gendenhuys, told our Pretoria news staff that nearly half those injured last night had been stabbed or struck by stones. Their injuries could not therefore be attributed to police action. General Gendenhuys said a number of policeman had been injured as well, but did not give a figure. Fifteen white (?motorists) have received treatment after their vehicles had been stoned in various parts of the peninsula.

General Gendenhuys said criminal and violent elements had taken over during last night's disturbances and that the unfortunate result had been an orgy of looting, arson and stone throwing. The damage ran into millions of rand. General Gendenhuys said the police were under strict instructions to maintain law and order at all times and not to permit violence. Robbers, looters and arsonists should therefore expect no mercy from the police. General Geldenhuys also thanked law-abiding citizens for their self-control and gave them the assurance that the police would protect their lives and property. Regarding the situation in the rest of the country, General Gendenhuys said that apart from isolated incidents of stone throwing it is very quiet. He was confident that things would now return to normal. General Gendenhuys also said that South African newsmen had been allowed to enter the troubled areas today in the company of police escorts. He had asked divisional commissioners of police to help newsmen to do their jobs.

The two further deaths that occured today were confirmed by the divisional commissioner of police in the Western Cape, Brigadier Russouw. He said the deaths had occurred this morning at Elsie's River. Brigadier Rossouw said that sporadic looting, arson and stone throwing was continuing but was more localized in the Elsie's River area. The police were still patrolling the main roads around Cape Town to ensure the safety to motorists who were nevertheless advised to stay away from the Elsie's River area.

Earlier the minister of police, Mr Le Grange, likewise gave assurances that relentless action would be taken against the violent elements and hooligans responsible for the disturbances. Mr Le Grange said in Pretoria that it was clear the authorities were no longer dealing with boycotters of schools, meat factories or bus services. They were dealing rather with criminal violence and (unruly) elements. Mr Le Grange said the unrest was no longer a case of community action but was attributable to completely irresponsible elements. They had set their own people's shops on fire and looted them. They did not care what damage their own people suffered. Mr Le Grange said it was the duty of the police to protect responsible and law-abiding citizens, who were in the majority. They would do so, no matter what. Mr Le Grange said neither he nor the police had any sympathy with criminal elements that behaved in the way they had done. The authorities were prepared to talk to responsible people about grievances, but those who had got out of hand deserved what they would get. Mr Le Grange said he was grateful, though, to the large number of black, colored and Indian people who were acting responsibly and not taking advantage of what the hooligans were doing. The police would support these people.

Our Pretoria news staff reports that tomorrow Mr Le Grange will address representatives of the South African media and accredited foreign correspondents in Pretoria.